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A P

EMIGRANT'S MANUAL.

MANUAL

FOR

EMIGRANTS

TO

AMERICA.

BY CALVIN COLTON, A.M.,

OF AMERICA.

LONDON:

F. WESTLEY AND A. H. DAVIS,

10, STATIONERS' HALL COURT.

1832.

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John Westley and Co., 27, Ivy Lane.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author, having received numerous letters of inquiry concerning the United States, since he has been in England, which demanded information in so many particulars, and to such an extent, that he concluded it would be the shortest way to answer them by writing a book. It was this class of facts, which suggested this volume, and seemed to impose upon him the necessity of its production. And he hopes, that those persons, who have been waiting for answers to letters of inquiry on this general subject, addressed to him, will accept this as his apology, and as a *discharge of that* duty.

The Author would simply observe:— that, having sat down to this task, he judged it worth while to give such a brief and comprehensive picture of the United States, and such items of more minute information, as might naturally seem to be desirable to all classes of persons, who might meditate emigration to that country. And if some shall be disappointed, in not meeting with answers to all their inquiries, the Author hopes they will appreciate the difficulty of discharging such an office for every variety of character — and that they will find enough of valuable information, which they did not expect, to indemnify the loss.

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EMIGRANT'S MANUAL.

CHAPTER I.

Erroneous impressions and romantic expectations of Europeans respecting America—and a declaration of the general purpose of this volume.

Erroneous impressions on this subject are of two opposite classes, and many of them resting in the remotest extremes. And they have been produced, very naturally, by ungenerous misrepresentations on the one hand, and by too high and extravagant praise on the other.

Of those who have been guilty of misrepresentation, there are at least two principal classes: *First*, those who have gone to America with visionary schemes and extravagant

expectations, and, perhaps, with no commendable views, and who, of course, have been disappointed, and returned to discharge themselves of their ill-natured spleen, by traducing the country and the people, their state of society, and all their institutions. Not being, perhaps, sufficiently accredited by their letters, or wanting in personal recommendations, or having a taste only for low company and low things, they have necessarily been excluded from the higher conditions and nobler sympathies of society, and qualified themselves to describe only the worst features of the worst things. For the misrepresentations of this class, there is some show of apology: they were as naturally incapable, as they were morally indisposed to do better. Such writers of travels in America, or in whatever form they have addressed themselves to the public, are easily recognised. I will not name them.

Of the second class of traducers, are those travellers, for whom the apology cannot be pleaded,—that they were so unqualified for *correct* observation;—who have been well ac*credited* both by their connexions in life and

by their manners—who have received all the advantages and comforts of American hospitality, and who, notwithstanding, and for various reasons, have had sufficient interest to violate the laws of gratitude, and become the abusers of those, who had shown them all convenient kindness. Neither will I name these. They are already sufficiently conspicuous.

Again: The natural propensity of the human mind to extravagant statements has too frequently been indulged, on the other hand, by the too high colourings and unwarranted praise of things found in America, by emigrants from Europe, who have happened to be pleased and to do well, and who have wished to present sufficient motives to induce their family connexions and friends to follow them. Especially has this been the case, where the recollections of the unequal state of society in Europe, and of the disadvantages they had suffered on that account, have awakened their strongest feelings, and kindled their love of liberty and equality into a pas*sion. All* their recollections of what they

have left behind are associated, perhaps, with pain; while all that they now enjoy, by comparison, gives new being to their affections and unwonted power to their imagination. It is as impossible for them to write to their friends on this side of the Atlantic without extravagant praise, as for the ill-natured or purchased libeller to write without detraction and extravagant censure. Neither the one nor the other are to be trusted. The truth lies between them.

If there is not sufficient motive for emigration from Europe to America by a knowledge of the exact truth, then it is unquestionably better, that those who are meditating this change under romantic expectation, should be undeceived before they are disappointed in having gone too far to retrace their steps. On the other hand, it is due to those who, under the inducements of fair representation, would naturally decide to go to America—it is due to truth—it is due to America herself, and to her States, that the misrepresentations of the interested, or of the ungenerous and malicious, should be corrected, and that Ame-

rica should be exhibited in her own naked and undisguised forms, in all that she is—for all that is worthy, as for all that is unworthy—for all that is inviting, as for all that is uninviting. For some (for *many*, probably) there are sufficient inducements, well founded, to emigrate to America. For others, there is little, or no inducement. The motives depend upon the various considerations of station, rank, amount of wealth; the kind of business, trade, or profession which any one is pursuing, and his comparative prospects of success in either country; his family connexions, difficulties of removal, &c. &c. His religion also, his partialities for one form of government rather than another, and a regard to the comparative and general state of society, will all naturally come into the reckoning. And he ought to have such *data* before him – he is fairly entitled to such information, if it can be had—as may enable him to settle all and each of these questions, and every other appertaining to his interest on this subject, not only to his present full conviction and satisfaction, *but, if possible,* so that he may never have

occasion to repent of his decision, whichever way it be.

These data and this information, in all their variety, and as suited to the most natural inquiries of all classes, trades, and professions, who are meditating emigration to America, it is the conscientious purpose of the author to give in the following pages; and which he will endeavour to do, according to the best of his ability, and the means of knowledge, of which he has had opportunity to be possessed, and by the additional helps which may come within his reach. And it may, perhaps, be proper for the author here to say, as a reason why he ought to be in some degree qualified to speak upon this subject:—that besides having access to the great variety of published records and documents, which have fallen from the English and American press, in relation to these inquiries, he has personally visited both the Canadas, and travelled over most of the United States and territories, within a few years past, and has consequently enjoyed opportunities of making himself minutely acquainted with the physical character of the

different portions of North America, of the relative advantages of one part over another, of the manners and customs of the people, and the state of society in different regions; of the public improvements actually executed, or in progress, or projected; and of such other facts as are important to be noticed for the information of emigrants. He has travelled extensively in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which is now so much the object of attention, and which is so rapidly peopling, not only by emigrants from Europe, but from the Eastern portions of the United States, and which, from the vast extent of its territories, the richness of its soil, and its other numerous and inexhaustible physical resources, opens one of the most interesting and inviting fields of human enterprise, which the world now affords. And the character and prospects of this portion of North America, as they well deserve, will receive a conspicuous notice in these pages.

CHAPTER II.

The Canadas — Geographical situation — Physical character — Government — Th motives which they present to Britis Emigrants—The parts most inviting, &c.

It is understood that the British provinces of North America are the most northern of the eastern portions of that continent, which are tenanted by civilized man; the lowest parts of them, on the shores of Lake Erie, being in latitude north 42° 30′. The entire of their southern boundary is the north line of the United States, commencing on the Atlantic at north lat. 45°, running thence in a circuitous westerly direction, till it strikes the River St. Lawrence, on the same line of latitude, a little below the outlet of Lake Ontario; thence dividing all the upper great waters (of which Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair,

Huron, and Superior, are principal) into nearly equal portions between the two governments of Great Britain and the United States; making, of course, a very circuitous route, one of the most southern points of which is the mouth of Detroit river, near Fort Malden.

Of course the winters of Canada are longer and more severe, than in the United States. In the lower Province, especially, taking the regions about Quebec and Montreal as specimens, the winters are not unlike those of Russia: they commence suddenly, generally in November, and continue in all their severity, with deep snows and ice-bound waters, till the month of April, when the spring bursts forth as suddenly, as the winter came in. As a compensation for the severity of winter, the spring, summer, and autumn are generally fine, the soil rich, and the climate healthful. The southern regions of Upper Canada, lying between Lakes Ontario and Huron, and especially those bordering upon Lake Erie, are more mild and grateful. It should always be understood that there is more cold weather, and that the winters are

longer in America, than in Europe, reckoning on the same latitudes; especially more so, than in the insular territories of Great Britain, where the climate is so much qualified and attempered by the surrounding seas and the Atlantic. There is vastly more humidity of atmosphere, however, in these islands than in North America; and it is commonly remarked, that the weather is much more fickle here. As a general rule, the difference of the amount and degrees of cold between America and Europe, is that of ten degrees of latitude; that is—there is as much cold at the 40th degree of north latitude in America, as at the 50th in Europe; and the 50th degree of latitude, in the insular condition of England, is ordinarily as mild as the 35th in America. The summers in America, any where north of the city of Washington and of the Ohio river, are always fine and salubrious. In the more southern States, a torrid sun is oppressive.

The Government of the Canadas is probably the best and most grateful of any of the British provinces in the world. The former defection, and consequent independence of the

other neighbouring colonies, now the United States, have induced the Government at home to remove, as much as possible, all occasion of dissatisfaction, and to support such a provincial administration over the Canadas, as to make their own subjects there contented by a comparison of their own condition with that of their neighbours, citizens of the United States. Especially since the achievement of the independence of the States, have the King's subjects of the Canadas been relieved from burdensome taxes, and the government has generally been, and is still, reasonable and kind. The natives of Great Britain, partial to the government and institutions of their own country, would probably find very few reasons to be discontented under the Government of the Canadas.

The British provinces of North America which first present themselves are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The first three of these are islands, the fourth a peninsula, and New Brunswick, a somewhat extensive territory, bordering upon the State of Maine

and Lower Canada. The motives for
tion from the mother country to thes
are few and feeble, and rest principa
those, who may happen to have in th
vinces connexions of family, or of busi
shall, therefore, pass by them for a m
spicuous notice of those provinces, wl
known under the name of the *Canada*

Lower Canada, being the most n
and the province first entered by the e
going direct from Great Britain to tho
lies upon either side of the river, and
around upon the north side of the Gu
Lawrence. The most common port
barkation for the Canadian emigrant
bec, which is reached by a somewhat
and often protracted navigation up the
river above named. Indeed the rema
the voyage, after making the America
nent, to Quebec, is altogether the most
and hazardous, and is entirely closed
the winter months.

The population of Lower Canada,
census of 1831, is 504,598, composed
pally of French Catholics, and very u

manners, customs, and temper, to the English, Scotch, and Irish. The whole line of population, on both sides of the St. Lawrence, from the Gulf up to Lake Ontario, which comprehends the great bulk of the population of the Lower Province, is French and Roman Catholic. The city of Quebec, with a population of about 30,000, is composed principally of those, who speak English, from the mother country. In Montreal, a city of equal magnitude, the French are most numerous, and the French language is generally spoken. The Lower Province, therefore, all things considered, and the elements of society being principally French Catholics, and of the lowest order, the prevailing genius of the institutions also being French, can hardly be considered so inviting to emigrants from England, Scotland, or Ireland. It is true, there are a few settlements of English in this province, and there is English society in Quebec and Montreal for all who may have an interest to settle in those places and cities. The winters in the Lower Province are also more severe, and the climate, on the whole, less tolerable.

Generally speaking, the motives to em
are much more interesting and more att
in Upper, than in Lower Canada. The
lation of Upper Canada is 234,064—r
the joint population of the two pr
739,662, by the census of 1831: ar
population must be considered as rapi
creasing, not only by the ordinary regi
births, but by the present increasing
emigration. The emigrants landed at C
in

1828	were	12,000
1829	....	16,000
1830	....	28,000
1831	....	50,000

And, from present probabilities, it is est
that those of the present year (1832)
100,000. A large fraction of this emig
however, probably much more than a r
pass directly through the Canadas in
United States, principally from the disa
ments and discouragements they meet
the Lower Province, on their first
Upper Canada is not only blessed

healthy climate, but it is a rich and desirable agricultural country, where good land can be purchased at a price within the reach of the poorest man, if he is honest and industrious, ranging from *four* to *fifteen* shillings per acre; and it is open to the market of Europe, and of all the world, by the waters of the St. Lawrence. There are rising towns and flourishing settlements on the lakes and on the rivers, an open and easy navigation, important canals, and other public improvements, executed, or in progress. In a word, there is abundant encouragement in Upper Canada for every class of emigrants, who find themselves straitened in the mother country, if they have the resolution to accommodate themselves to the new circumstances, which may reasonably be expected in such a change. There is encouragement and necessity for all the common and useful arts of life. It is a country in which any honest man may prosper, and be useful and happy.

And Canada is a wide and interesting field for the benevolent enterprise of faithful ministers of the Gospel, for teachers of common

schools, and for instructors of youth in higher branches of education. It is feared, nay, it is an undoubted fact, that intellectual and moral culture of the p of Canada has been too much neglected, their spiritual wants overlooked by upon whom that community has the natural and the strongest claims.

For further particulars of Canada—Se *Appendix*.

CHAPTER III.

United States—Geographical Description, &c.

It would not accord with the design of this work to attempt *minute* information on any topic, which does not come within the immediate scope of the most natural inquiries of emigrants. Emigrants from England, or any part of Europe, to America, may well be supposed to wish to know *where* and *what sort of country* America is. And although there is little danger, that such persons would frequently embark for *India* by mistake, yet it does sometimes happen that emigrants know little of the geography of the country, to which they are going. The territorial jurisdiction of the United States is very extensive—embracing all the most valuable portions of North America, and extending from 24° 27′ to 50° north latitude, and from 67° to 125° west longitude — comprehending nearly all

the territory within these extended b
ries; that is, extending from the Atla
the east, to the Pacific on the west;
from the Gulf of Mexico on the south, t
Canadas on the north. The higher lati
of the territory of the United States, a
wards the Pacific—the lowest, on the Atla

The northern line of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is . 3
The maritime coast on the Pacific . .
The southern boundary, from latitude 42° north, on the Pacific, along the Mexican territories, first running east a few hundred miles, and thence southerly to the mouth of the Sabine River, thence along the coast of the Mexican Gulf to the extreme point of Florida 3
The Atlantic coast is 1

Making an entire outline of 9

This immense territory—immense to *com*prehended under the jurisdiction of

nation, and that nation controlled entirely by the popular will, as expressed at the periodical elections, which are ordinarily annual—embraces, in its superficial measurement, 2,457,000 square miles, and is naturally divided into three grand geographical *sections; Eastern, Middle,* and *Western*—or the Atlantic Declivity, the Mississippi Valley, and the Pacific Declivity. The former section comprehends the Atlantic States of the Republic, embracing all the territory between the Atlantic Ocean and the Alleghany, or Apalachian Ridge, the latter line cutting the United States nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast; that is, from north-east to south-west — defining a superficial territory of 350,000 square miles. The second section, named above, being the Middle, or the Mississippi Valley, is by far the most extensive, and *prospectively* the most important, comprehending 1,500,000 square miles; and lying between the Alleghany Ridge on the east, and the Chippewayan, or Rocky Mountains, on the west. Through the heart of this immense district, or valley, from north to south, runs

the magnificent river of the Mississippi, re
ing all along, from the east and from
west, its numerous, and themselves in m
instances, magnificent tributaries. The t
grand section, being the Western, or
Pacific Declivity, embraces the whole of
remaining territories of the United States
lies between the Chippewayan Mountains,
the east, and the shore of the Pacific Oc
on the west—all its waters running into
Pacific, of which the Columbia River is m
considerable; this region, as yet, being pr
cipally occupied by native Aboriginal tribes
North America. The Oregon territory lies
this district. The principal attentions of c
lized man, heretofore directed towards th
Western territories of the United States, h
been for the purposes of discovery and tra
Some speculations and efforts, however,
now being made for colonizing and settl
the Oregon territory, at the mouth of Colu
bia River. And the time is probably not
distant, when flourishing towns will spring
on that shore of the Pacific, and the int
course between those regions and the wat

of the Mississippi, across the mountains, open, free, and frequent. But at present that territory is of little interest to emigrants from Europe to America. I shall therefore dismiss it here from any more particular notice. The two great fields of inquiry with emigrants to the North American States, are the Atlantic States, and the Mississippi Valley.

N. B. The word *States* or *State*, as it frequently occurs in this volume, is not used in the *common* political sense—but as indicating one, or more of the several *United* States of North America.

CHAPTER IV.

Climate of the United States.

I HAVE before observed, *generally*, that the temperature of North American climates may be estimated, as differing from Europe by ten degrees of latitude; that is, the latitude of 50° in Europe is generally as mild as 40° in America. I, of course, speak of the Atlantic coasts of America, and of the European continent. And this observation is to be considered as *general.* There are many local causes and insular, or remote inland conditions, and mountainous regions, which make exceptions to the general rule. Nor is it to be inferred from this statement, that the more northern parts of the United States are very uncomfortable, by the severity of cold in winter. The winters are, indeed, longer than in the same latitudes of Europe, and somewhat *more* severe perhaps. But it is not the degree

of cold, that makes a winter uncomfortable, where the people are well housed and have plenty of fuel. It is rather fickleness of weather, and the consequent frequent alternations of frost and humidity. The climate of the New England States, for example, will perhaps, bear a close resemblance to that of Scotland, in general temperature; while the winters of New England are probably much more uniform and unbroken, and consequently more tolerable and healthful. The insular condition of England, Scotland, and Ireland, renders them much more liable to frequent, and often severe and trying changes of weather, than the continental regions of America. The summers of the middle and northern parts of the United States are very grateful.

I think I may say with truth, that all those portions of the United States, north of the city of Washington, on the east of the Alleghanies, and north of the River Ohio on the west, are among the most salubrious and grateful climates of the world. And Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, might also be comprehended in this reckoning. There is, indeed,

a great variety of climate within this exte
sive district, sufficient to suit all those w
come from the more northern and m
southern regions of Europe. And experie
proves, that it is not indispensable to
health of emigrants, that they should se
climate exactly of the same temperature, as
to which they have been accustomed—provid
they are careful not to settle down in a regi
of a known and prevailing *malaria*. Ar
such regions are very rare and very limit
in the northern and middle portions of t
United States, and may easily be ascertain
and avoided. Some of the new settlemer
on the rivers and prairies of the western Stat
have been subject, more or less, to inte
mittent and other fevers. But these gradual
disappear by the clearing away of the fore
and the advance of general improvement, a
are by no means to be considered, in ordina
cases, as endemic. There is nothing so fc
midable in these diseases, as to afford a
apparent check to the spirit of domestic em
gration from the eastern States to the We
The more unhealthy regions can easily

avoided by those who are afraid. But ordinarily, when emigrants go and look for themselves, the reports of *malaria* are disproved, and their occasions of fear vanish. All evils of this kind are more formidable on the wings and in the mouth of distant report, than in any experience of people upon the premises. I have travelled over many of those parts of the western States, reported as unhealthy, but could not find the sick. The people were all well enough to laugh at such stories, and say with triumph, and in the use of the best and the most convincing argument,—"*look at our faces.*" "And. besides," they would say, "ask the doctor, and he will tell you, that he is obliged to go to work upon his farm for a living." Ordinarily, therefore, the stories of the unhealthfulness of certain portions of the western States, are not worthy of much regard. And, besides, the country is so wide, and the parts so numerous and so extensive, which are known and admitted to be perfectly healthy, that if any emigrants are afraid of the lower grounds, they may choose the higher.

The climate of the more southern of the

United States is not generally reck favourable to European constitutions; the existence of slavery in those States entailed, grievous, and lamented evil—g rally constitutes a sufficient objection ag a voluntary emigration there, so long as vast and healthful regions of the north west are open, and free, and unoccu From the shores of the Atlantic to the A hanies, and from the Alleghanies to the C pewayan Hills, embracing a region of n 3000 miles in a direct measurement acros country, there is every variety of geograp feature, mountain, and hill, and valley, dale—forest and prairie—plains and int grounds—magnificent and smaller rive creeks and running brooks—high country low—out of which a selection can be made, all of them in the Northern, Middle, Western States, generally healthful. true, that men die in the United States. so they do in all other countries, so far know.

CHAPTER V.

Government of the United States.

It is generally understood that the government of the United States is Republican. It is even *democratic*, so far as this epithet indicates the people as the source of power. It is not democratic, however, in the wild and turbulent sense of this term. As the people of the United States have been accustomed to govern themselves for more than half a century, by a periodical election of their legislators and rulers, which period is for the most part annual, the use of this prerogative has long since (I might say from the beginning) become a sober and practical business. It is true, indeed, that in the conflicting interests of political parties, nearly equal, popular elections are not unfrequently conducted with great spirit. But whenever the will of the majority is announced, the minority submit as to the deci-

sion of irrevocable law. It is their own law, which may yet turn to their advantage, and will, at least, always secure their equal rights. The government of the people, by a majority of voices, is an acknowledged and sacred principle. And no one thinks of rising against it, any more than against a decree of heaven. And there is never a necessity for the majority to violate law, because it is always in their power to change it, when it does not suit them. Even *Constitutional*, or fundamental law, may be changed and modified by the people, and has actually been done in many of the States, not through the ordinary constitutional legislators, but by a special convention, chosen by the people for this purpose. And experience proves, that it can be done as dispassionately, and with as much safety, as the ordinary business of legislation under the Constitution itself. When the Constitution of a State is found, by experiment, not to work to the best advantage, on account of some defects, and when the people are generally convinced of it, the legislative assembly orders a convention of

this fundamental and sacred instrument, according to their wisdom. And it is apt to be made better. And the Constitution of the *General* Government has been three several times amended, and still has some defects, which will doubtless yet be removed, and that without difficulty or danger, before many years.

The reasons why these attempts to amend Constitutional law in the United States are perfectly safe, if a government of popular influence may be supposed to be best, are *two: First*, It is impossible that the General, and State governments, should be more purely democratic, than they actually are;—and *next*, The people being naturally jealous of their rights, and having governed themselves so long, it is morally impossible, that they should resign it to other hands. That a few men should have a leading influence, is natural, necessary, and best in any community. But when in the government of the United States, these few are seen to abuse that influence, which may easily be shown to the people, (for there is always an opposition to

every government in popular hands), the people have only to wait for the return of the next election to change their rulers. The government of the United States, therefore, must, by moral necessity, for ever act in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people. And if the government be bad, it is only *because* and *so far*, as the people are bad. It is still the government of the people. And as the legitimate objects of a government, in its domestic policy, is to protect the people against each other, every community, left to the uncontrolled and sovereign election of their own rulers, will always find it convenient to have a good government. And as to the foreign policy of such a government as that of the United States, if at any time it happens to be bad, it will soon begin to operate disadvantageously upon the people—and the same remedy of a change of rulers is open to them by the elective franchise.

The only imaginable peril of such a government arises from two assumptions: *one*, that the people, having the power to remodel the constitution of their own government, have

nothing to defend themselves against themselves, when they may happen not to be wise and good enough to take care of themselves; —the *next*, that the fickleness of the popular mind is liable to embarrass and defeat any good system of domestic or foreign policy.

As to the first assumption, it may be observed:—*first*, That the prevailing popular desire of a change in the Constitutional law of a popular government, is not very naturally a desire to make the government less popular, or essentially to affect its radical principles, but rather to remedy incidental and substantial evils, and to secure a more effectual and easy administration—to remedy evils which have forced themselves upon the public, as a grievance, by a satisfactory course of actual experiment. And, *secondly*, if the majority of such a community should happen to be so unnatural, as to turn and prey upon themselves (which is not very probable), the minority will have just cause of complaint. And in such an event, the minority are likely soon to make the majority; and, of course, will have it in their power to rectify the mischief.

And as to the peril of any good system of domestic or foreign policy, arising from the fickleness of the popular mind, it is a paradox that the mind of the *many* is more likely to change than the mind of a *few*. Indeed, it would be as impossible to produce a sudden change in the mind of a great community, on any great question of state policy, foreign or domestic, as to root up a mountain from a continent, and throw it into the sea. Such a thing never was done, and never can be done. The objection, if there be any, must lie on the other score—that public opinion cannot be made to yield soon enough to meet the unexpected and sudden exigencies of state policy, which may sometimes occur. And these are exigencies in which a popular government must assume the responsibility of acting on its own discretion, and make its appeal and await its trial before the popular mind. And whether it is better to make a government independent of the people, for the sake of securing some of the advantages, which might rarely accrue from a sudden change of state policy, or to abide the issues of the more steady

and uniform course of a general and popular opinion, may safely be submitted.

I might extend these observations, but my object is only to give a general notion of the government of the United States, as being of popular construction, for popular control and uses.

I am aware, that the belief has been entertained, and frequently uttered and recorded on this side of the Atlantic, by those who know little either of the government or people of the United States, that the permanency of the institutions of that Republic is yet problematical; and that the example and fate of all former popular governments are against the probability of the permanency of this. To make this argument sound, requires to establish the likeness between the cases referred to and the United States. The truth is, there is little or no likeness, except in name. It is true, indeed, that the permanency of such a popular government depends upon the general prevalence of that amount of intelligence and virtue among the people, which are indispensable to self-government. And there are good and sufficient reasons to expect, that

such will continue to be the character of that people. They have actually governed themselves successfully and triumphantly for more than half a century, and have risen to a condition of unexampled prosperity. And it is time that the symptoms of dissolution should begin to show themselves, if they are likely to appear at all. But the progress of the Government and the experiment of its institutions have only rendered them more compact and firm. They have been so long enjoyed and cherished, that they have become incorporated with the affections and sympathies of the people, and identified with their dearest earthly expectations. They have not been shaken by time and change, but only settled down upon a firmer basis. The intelligence and virtue of the people have grown with their growth. And they are consequently not the less, but more capable of governing themselves, than at any former period. The character and prospects of the people of the United States are not to be estimated by the example and fate of any nation that ever

CHAPTER VI.

The relations of the General Government of the United States to the several minor Republics, which form the Compact of the Union.—&c.

Every separate State, of which there were originally *thirteen*, and now *twenty-four*, forms an independent Republic in all respects, except as regards those particular rights of state sovereignty, which have been resigned for the great national objects of the Union and which are exactly defined in the *Compact* of the Union; and this compact makes the Constitution of the United States, or of the General Government. The General Government assumes and employs only those specific prerogatives, and discharges only those offices, which are literally defined in the instrument of its organization. It never assumes—the jealousy of the minor States, whose representa-

tives compose the General Government, wo
never allow it to assume—any *constructive* p
rogative whatever. It is a well-known, a u
versally-acknowledged and practical princi
in the legislation of the General Congress, a
in the administration of the General Gove
ment, that the rights and offices *literally* d
fined in the Constitution of the United Stat
are their *only* rights and their *only* offic
Every other right and every other office, p
per to an independent State, which are :
literally defined and expressed in this gene
compact, are considered, and practically
sumed and used, as belonging to each a
every State, in its own sovereign capaci
Hence there is not, and cannot be,
slightest interference between the General a
State Governments. Every separate State
interested alike and equally in the main
nance of its own independent sovereignty,
far as the rights of such sovereignty have
been resigned in the general compact. A
as the General Government itself is an eq
and component representation of the sev
States, the very members of that Governme

in its three several and co-ordinate branches of the *executive*, *legislative*, and *judiciary*, are interested in defending the rights of the several States from all encroachments, or improper assumptions of the national authorities. Here, then, is literally and actually *imperium in imperio*—or, rather, *imperia in imperio*—many governments in *one*. We cannot predict all that is *possible*, but it is not very *probable*, that a government so nicely, so equally, and so admirably organized and balanced, is likely soon to be disturbed by the operation of its own internal and constituent elements.

Every separate State has its own Executive in a Governor and his Council, in most instances elected annually by the immediate voice of the people;—a legislative assembly, composed of a senate and house of representatives, also elected annually by the people;—and a judiciary, commissioned by the joint authority of the governor and legislature, the judges of the higher courts retaining their office for life,—or during good behaviour;—and the entire machinery proper to an independent State.

The General, or National Government, is

vested in the President of the United States, as the executive, who constitutes his own cabinet, or counsellors, ordinarily and by custom, of the Secretaries of state, of the treasury, of the navy and war departments, the Attorney-general of the United States, and the Postmaster-general;—the President being elected for a term of four years, by a college of electors, themselves chosen by a general ballot of the people of all the States;—or if the votes of the college are so divided among the several candidates, as not to give a majority to one, the election is thrown into the House of Representatives in the General Congress. The President is re-eligible, at the popular will. The legislative branch of the General Government is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, called the General Congress of the United States. The upper House, or Senate, are chosen, two, and only two, for ever, from each State, either by a general ticket, or by the legislative assembly, as each State may determine, the Senators holding their office for six years. The lower House are

people of all the States, their term of service making what is called *one* Congress of the representatives of the people of the United States, the present Congress being the *twenty-third* since the adoption of the present Constitution in 1789. Till this period, 1789, the first years of the independence of the United States were occupied under the administration of what is called the *Confederation.* Every forty thousand souls of each State are entitled to one member in the lower house of Congress. The present House of Representatives in Congress, by this rule, is a little less than three hundred. The Senate, of course, is *forty-eight*, there being twenty-four states.

The third branch of the General Government, or judiciary, are commissioned during good behaviour, by the President and Senate of the United States, making one Supreme Court at the city of Washington, and district judges for the different States of the Union. All public officers, both of the General and State Governments, are removable during the period of their incumbency, by impeachment for mal-conduct, or mal-administration.

The patronage of the President of the Unit States is very extensive and very influenti and his executive powers and functionar pervade the entire Union, to maintain t jurisdiction and execute the administration the National Government, under the prescrib and well-defined limits of the Constitutic which is at the same time the fundamental a supreme law of the land. And all questio arising from the conflicting powers of t National and State administrations ,or betwe the General Government and individuals, ε brought by the aggrieved party before t Supreme Court of the United States, whc decision is final; or, in certain cases, th are submitted to the Second or legislati branch of the General Government, whose d cisions are yet subject, if necessary, to t interpretation of the Supreme judiciary. T judiciary is the last tribunal of appeal, t high and sacred Court, except in cases of t impeachment of public functionaries, when own members are amenable to the senate the nation, or to the Senate of a State, accor

ing as they are parts of the national, or of a State justiciary.

It is proper to observe, that in all popular elections of the United States, whether for national or State purposes, there are always certain prescribed qualifications of freemen or voters, designed to exclude from the elective franchise the base and unworthy, and all those who are not supposed to have any interest of real property and other valuable considerations at stake in the commonwealth And such ordinarily is the collision of party interests, and what generally operates as a salutary check, that any unworthy person, who comes to offer his ballot is immediately challenged and excluded.

The definition I have here given of the relations of the General and minor Governments of the United States to each other, ought to rescue the nation from some of the scandal, which has been attempted abroad to be attached to certain items of the national policy and administration, foreign and domestic. The Government of the United States has been held responsible before the world,

and has been blamed for not doing certain things, which it could not do from the nature of its organization. Take, for instance, the matter of *slavery*. It is charged as an inconsistency on the professions, and a libel on the character of the people of the United States, that they should tolerate in their very bosom, and on so large a scale, this acknowledged crime against the human race—this egregious violation of the rights of man. And far be it from me to make any apology for such an outrage on the rights of fellow-beings. It is well known, however, as a matter of fact, although shocking to our best feelings, that in all those communities, where the crime and curse of slavery have been introduced, the slave has been recognised in law as the private property or goods of his master, and his person held disposable in the market, and subject to the common law, which defines his right and regulates the control of property, estates and chattels. And such was the case under which the Southern States of the Union came into the compact of the Federal Government.

citizens being vested in the persons of slaves, those States themselves retaining all original rights of sovereignty, except such as were resigned in common by *all* the States, *with* and *without* slaves, for the purposes of a general union, under a National Government. It was impossible to secure a union on any other basis, than an equality of sacrifice—certainly impossible, by demanding of the Southern States the relinquishment of a species and an amount of property, and that property being of such materials, that, if immediately released to the satisfaction of the rights of man, would go to the very disorganization of that state of society, under which these unhappy and unlawful relations had so long subsisted. And it has consequently never been in the power of the General Government of the United States, as a government, to touch the question of slave property, which has been held under the responsibility and sovereign control of some of the separate and independent States. And the temper and sentiments of the people of the United States, as a whole, and in relation to this subject, are not

to be judged by the existence of slavery in some of the integral parts of the great community. However much the General Government and the people generally may deplore this fact, as they unquestionably do, they have no other remedy in their power than a declarative reprobation — which they have made—and the common influence and increasing strength of public opinion, operating against this crying sin.

I say, the people of the United States, through their Government, and in various ways, direct and indirect, have, as a body, declared their reprobation of this offence against humanity. It is recorded in their public Declaration of Independence; it is implied in the constitutional frame of their Government; it is announced in their legislative enactment of the abolition of the slave trade, and decreeing it piracy; it is seen in the voluntary and benevolent organization of the mighty and combined hosts of the citizens over the entire Union, from north to south, to assist in wiping away this scandal, and removing this calamity. On the 1st of January,

1808, the Congress of the United States decreed the abolition of the slave trade, and pronounced it piracy. On the first of March of the same year, the British Parliament did the same. Since that period, 1808, *nine* of the original thirteen United States have abolished slavery for ever from their several commonwealths; while out of thirteen chartered and seven crown colonies of Great Britain, not *one* of them has yet abolished slavery. Others of the United States are about to follow in the same track of domestic abolition. The abhorrence of slavery is rapidly increasing over the land, and extending and exerting its influence through all the slave-holding States; and nothing can now arrest the progress and final triumph of this public opinion. And it is due both to the Government and people of the United States, that it should be understood over the world, that they are not insensible to this stupendous evil; that they are not asleep over this terrible volcano. Slavery *will* be abolished in the United States —*utterly* and *for ever*. Of this all the world may be assured; and the tendencies to this

result are accumulating in power, and incr
ing in the rapidity of their advancement e
day.

There is one other item of the domestic po
of the United States, which is misunderst
and often misrepresented abroad. And that
—their treatment of the aboriginal tribes, wh
are found upon and scattered over their te
tories, amounting in all probably to at
350,000, most of whom are west of the r
Mississippi. There is a difference of opi
in the United States, as to the treatm
which is best calculated to save and red
those scattered and wasting tribes, and
vate them to the condition and enjoym
of civilized society. But it is not true, ei
that the Government or people of the Uni
States are insensible to their responsibility
the measures they adopt respecting these o
mighty, but now dependent and helpless
tions. Although I do not approve of
policy of the present Government, in end
vouring to extinguish the territorial rights
these nations on this side of the Mississi
and removing them to the west; yet i

due to the Government to allow them that credit for kindness and parental care which they profess, in believing, that this is the most benevolent course which could be devised; viz. to allow them the full value of these lands, where they can no longer be distinct and independent; to secure them permanent and indefeasible territorial rights on the west of the Mississippi; to separate them from all their disadvantageous connexions with a white population (the most unprincipled of whom will contrive to sell them ardent spirits to their ruin); to establish them in a wide and sufficient country, more natural to their habits; to defend them thoroughly against injurious encroachments; to give them a government of their own, retaining over them such a parental guardianship, as their dependent condition may require; and bestowing upon them all possible intellectual and moral culture, and endeavouring to raise them to the enjoyments of civilized society. Such are the professions, and such, we hope, are the honest intentions of the Government of the United States. And it should be added, that the benevolent sym-

pathies of the American public are so thoroughly roused for this fallen and suffering race, that they will follow them continually by their prayers and labours, and if it be possible to save them—will save them.

CHAPTER VII.

New England.

New England is a legitimate child of *Old* England, although in its minority it became undutiful, and broke the bonds of parental restraint. Draw a line north and south, from fifteen to twenty miles east of the Hudson river, beginning on Long Island Sound, a little east of the city of New York, until it cuts the boundary line of Lower Canada; and all that part of the United States east of this line is New England, comprehending the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, and containing a population of 2,500,000. This district is indeed but a small portion of the territories of the Union; but it is an important fraction, physically, intellectually, and morally. Its principal towns are Newhaven and Hartford, in Connecticut; Providence, in Rhode

Island; Boston and Salem, in Massachusetts; Portsmouth, in New Hampshire; and Portland, in Maine; besides which the whole of New England is sprinkled with numerous smaller, yet beautiful towns, and flourishing villages, not important for the design of this work to mention. This part of the United States is more or less diversified with hills and mountains, as Scotland and Wales, and generally devoted to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. The population is spread over nearly its whole extent. It is England and Scotland again in miniature and in childhood—not so mature, not so much crowded, and with less of the refinements and luxuries of overgrown estates. There are many rich, and even very wealthy, especially in the larger towns. The great bulk of the population are perfectly independent, and none, not probably a family in New England, necessarily suffering from want, unless it be some of the depraved poor of a few large towns. New England has its Manchesters, its Birminghams, its Sheffields, and its Leeds', &c. &c., on a smaller scale, but fast rising into importance,

by the vast capital transferred from the city of Boston, and other large towns, into their manufacturing establishments. New England is remarkable for its intellectual, moral, and religious culture; for its colleges, public schools, and the advantages of common education extended to all—to the children of the poor as well as of the rich; the rich being obliged to pay for the education of the poor, by maintaining common schools, which are brought within the reach of all. New England has also proved an immense hive, out of which swarms have been constantly and for a long time teeming to people the new and Western States; and they have always proved the best pioneers for opening and cultivating the wilderness; and it would probably be speaking within the bounds of truth to say, that she has sent out a greater population for this purpose, including their increase, than what she now retains within her own bosom.

If, then, the people of New England have found such motives to emigrate to the west, it will very naturally be inferred, that New England is not the most inviting field for emigrants

from *Old* England. And this inference is a very just one for common and general purposes, and taking into consideration the comparative inducements which lie farther west. Those, however, who wish to find England and Scotland in America, as near as may be, will more likely be satisfied with New England. "And yet there is room," notwithstanding so many have found motives for going away. There is room for farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, merchants; manufacturers *especially* will find employment; and scholars, the learned professions, and the sacred—*provided* always these emigrants can take along with them a *good name*. Those who are wanting in this commodity had better stay at home, or bury themselves in a large town, or in the wilderness, where people are not so particular. New England is a pure atmosphere, and holds a good name at great price; and they who wear it will be honoured, whatever be their calling. But, as comparatively few now emigrating from Great Britain to the United States, will be likely to stop in New England, so long as such interesting and

attractive inducements are held out from the farther west, especially to enterprising spirits, I will only say,—that New England is the Paradise of America, a cradle of virtue and piety, the nursery of a sound and healthful morality, a pattern of industry, the glory of all lands; her sons of a fixed and stable character, known to the world's end, free as her mountain air, buoyant and bounding as her clouds, and, like her clouds, often taking wing for distant and generous enterprise.

CHAPTER VIII.

The City and State of New York.

THE city of New York is the great commercial emporium of North America. and destined to rival any city in the world, in population, in wealth, and in commercial intercourse. Like Tyre of old, she is planted in the midst of the waters, and is for ever surrounded by a dense forest of shipping, whose traffic connects her with every part of the globe; and her capacious harbour and outstretching arms of the sea, are ever covered with wings of open and swelling canvass, and with swift and majestic steamers, darting in every direction. Manhattan Island, on which the city is founded, looming up from the surrounding waters, is capable of crowding together a population of many hundred thousands, more even than are now counted in the metropolis of the British empire; and when that is filled, the city can

still extend itself backwards on the north, and spread itself out to the east on Long Island, from which it is separated by a deep arm of the sea, but a little wider than the Thames. In the event of the perpetual prosperity of the United States, imagination itself cannot set limits to the growth of this city. Its present population is not far from 230,000. For artists, mechanics, and tradesmen of every sort, of good character and industrious habits, New York will always be an inviting field. For the poor, accustomed only to manual drudgery and grovelling pursuits, it is not so bad as London, neither is it much better. Never let the poor and destitute emigrant stop in New York—it will be his ruin. But let him push into the country: he may find employment somewhere, if he is honest and willing to work. There never has yet been a time, when an honest and industrious man has necessarily suffered from want in America, nor is that time likely soon to arrive. And every such man may thrive in the acquisition of property, even with a family upon his hands, with proper economy.

The State of New York is the largest and most important in the Union—its population now (1832) is more than *two millions*, still increasing, there being large tracts of unoccupied territory yet in the market, especially in the Southern and Western districts. In geographical relations, this State has New England on the east, Canada on the north—from which it is separated the greatest distance by the watery boundary of the River St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, and Niagara River,— Lake Erie on the west,—and the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey on the south. Its opening to the Atlantic is on the south-west point, where stands the city of New York, at the mouth of the Hudson; the harbour of New York being created by the favourable position of Long Island on the east, and Staten Island on the south—the principal passage for foreign commerce, lying between these islands; while another, for eastern navigation, and foreign, if necessary, passes through Long Island Sound, opening into the Atlantic. Another passage towards Philadelphia, to cross the Peninsula of New Jersey, lies to the

west, while the great channel of internal trade runs up the Hudson, 150 miles, to Albany, thence by the grand Erie Canal, 360 miles long, running east and west, and connecting the waters of the Hudson with Lake Erie; and the waters of Lake Erie are again connected with those of the Mississippi to New Orleans, by a canal across the State of Ohio to the Ohio River, which is this year being completed, itself equally important and magnificent as the Erie Canal. So that, in fact, New York is not only connected with New Orleans by the Atlantic, but also by an unin terrupted inland navigation, between 600 and 700 miles of which are *artificial*. The Erie Canal, running through the State of New York, is a stupendous work, physically, morally, and commercially. It connects New York immediately, not only with all the western territories of her own State, but with all the Western States, and with all the vast regions lying around, and upon all the upper lakes, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior—which are so many great inland seas of fresh water, already covered with ship

navigation, running to the utmost extent
their shores, all connected by deep and na
gable channels, excepting only the falls of
Mary, at the foot of Lake Superior, of
mile in length—which will soon be overco
by a ship canal. The shores of these lak
and the wide countries bordering upon th
are rapidly settling, both on the Canada s
and in the States, and must pour all their p
ducts into the lap of the city of New Yorl
except the small fraction, which goes by
way of Montreal.

In the summer and autumn of 1830
passed through all these lakes, except Supe
(the outlet of which I visited), and return
by steam, commencing at Buffalo, the foo
Lake Erie. Here are at least a dozen steam
most of them of a large and heavy cl
besides some hundreds of sailing craft, m
of them schooners (though ships are s
found), doing the business of these up
lakes, and connected immediately, by
Erie Canal, with the trade of New York.
left Buffalo in July, and in a passage of
days made Detroit, through Lake Erie,

miles. In August I embarked in a steam-boat for Green Bay, North-West territory. In three days we had passed through St. Clair, and Lake Huron, and came to St. Mary's, foot of Lake Superior, 500 miles from Detroit. After landing a company of troops at the garrison, we returned by the Strait, fifty miles, and went up to Fort Michillimackinack, at the head of Lake Huron, and landed another company of troops. We had also left one company at the foot of Lake Huron, as we passed up. We then sailed across Lake Michigan to Green Bay, 300 miles from the last named fort, and landed another company of troops at a garrison at the mouth of Fox River, North-West territory. Here I spent six weeks among the wild Indians of North America, and attended a grand council of several tribes, which lasted two weeks, and witnessed every day their wild and expressive oratory. The latter part of September I returned by another steam-boat, the same route. The length of ship navigation, through these lakes, from Buffalo to the head of Michigan, is about 1300 miles, all bordered by the finest

country, large portions of which are already yielding the fruits of agriculture—though the upper regions are yet more or less wild, and exceedingly romantic, and tenanted only by the Aborigines.

But to the State of New York,—the western sections of which were the first field of emigration from New England, some thirty to forty years ago. Those regions were then wild and scarcely known, but now filled with flourishing settlements, rising villages and towns, some of them grouping a population of from 5000 to 12,000. A large portion of the country is reduced from a wilderness to a very improved and productive state of agriculture. And although the spirit of emigration has more recently pushed on still further west, and poured down its tens of thousands into the Valley of the Mississippi; yet the physical resources of the single State of New York are capable of sustaining many millions of people;—and its middle and western counties are still an inviting field of emigration. The towns and villages, which are springing up on the line of the grand canal, on its several branches, and on

he minor lakes, with which its territory is prinkled, some of them 20, and 30, and 40 niles in length,—all present openings for the arious trades and useful arts. The princi-al towns lying on a single route from the ity of New York to the western part of the tate—are Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Skenectedy, Utica, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buf-alo—besides scores of minor, yet rising and lourishing villages. The population of the owns, above named, ranges from 3000 to 25,000. The whole region, from east to west of this State, presents one bustling, stirring, cene, not unlike a May-day hive of bees—ll moved to activity by their connexions with he city of New York, which receives their roducts, and renders them their delicacies. The people, however, are careful not to ex-end all for delicacies. They collect and mass wealth with great rapidity, if they are ordinarily industrious and economical. *Merely o live* never satisfies the ambition of an Ame-ican;—and no man, in America, with health nd virtue, is ever necessarily doomed to such

a condition. It is *accretion* to his worldly estates and goods, which inspires and constitutes the spring of his industry and enterprize. And he sees spread before him, for his own election, a great variety of the certain means of accomplishing his purpose. It can never be said, in America, for the blasting of hope and enterprize, that every station is occupied and every place is full. In America a man may *create* stations and *make* places, and may always find such already open, as might satisfy any reasonable ambition. And the city and State of New York, for a long time yet to come, will present wide and inexhaustible fields of enterprize.

Poor people, however, emigrating from Europe, should always be cautioned against stopping in the city of New York, or in any large commercial towns. They can rarely rise in such places, and are likely to be doomed to the lowest, most groveling, and vicious pursuits—and those often connected with crime. And next comes the Penitentiary, and, perhaps, the gallows. Cooks and servants in houses, however, if

meritorious and faithful, — and all persons accustomed to be retained in the service of the rich and wealthy,—if they choose still to continue in such service, may do well in New York, or in any American city. But for out-door, manual drudgery, and the most laborious occupations, foreigners in American cities are the worst of managers, equally for themselves and employers. And for want of a better occupation, they are apt to give themselves up to the low pursuit of orange and fruit hawkers—from which the pride of a native American revolts, and he is never found in it. And the reason is obvious:— He knows he can find a higher and more profitable employment. Indeed, the ignorant and laborious poor of England, and especially of Ireland, are, in almost all cases, bad managers in America. Their minds have been so thoroughly subdued by their former depressed condition, that they seem utterly incapable of recovering elasticity, and of managing well for themselves in circumstances entirely new and unwonted. And, hence, we find all over America, that the most ser-

vile stations are occupied, and the heaviest drudgery of life performed by foreigners of this class. Who digs the canals of America, and builds the foundations of her railways? —They are almost exclusively Irish labourers, who contrive to spend all their wages as fast as they receive them—ignorant, groveling, intemperate, and addicted to fighting. They go from a bad condition on this side of the Atlantic, to make themselves worse, if possible, on the other. This ignorance and stupidity unfit them to keep pace with the quick and rapid movements of American habits, and they are easily discouraged, and sink down and die in the lowest conditions of life. Common sense might teach, that there must be some degree of cleverness, some spirit of enterprize, some self-respect, and vigour of character, for a poor man to make his way prosperously in a foreign country. For when men go out into a selfish world to seek their fortunes, they are not to expect the aids of hospitality, and sacrifices from others, to help them along. Certainly they must not rely on such uncertainties. But

they should go prepared, by good conduct and perseverance, to make their own way. As clouds of Europeans of all sorts are flocking to America, a foreigner there is no novelty. And as too many of the dishonest and of outlaws have gone there for refuge, without mending their manners or their ways, all emigrants to America should be careful to carry with them proper certificates of character, or expect to submit to the ordinary course of earning a reputation.

There are many important and rising manufactories in the State of New York, although New England is by far the most inviting field for those Europeans, who wish to connect themselves with such establishments in America.

CHAPTER IX.

Other States East of the Alleghany Ridge.

New Jersey, which is a Peninsula, or tongue of land, running down between the Hudson River and Atlantic on the east, and Delaware River, and bay on the west, is a small and comparatively unimportant State, presenting little to invite the attention of emigrants from Europe. There are some important, and even great manufacturing establishments of woollen and cotton fabrics, situated on the Passaic Falls, about twenty miles west of the city of New York, which may claim the consideration of those devoted to such occupations.

The State of Pennsylvania, having Philadelphia for its chief city, is a large and flourishing commonwealth, not inappropriately called the *garden* of the United States, before the Mississippi Valley was better

known, and containing a population of nearly 1,500,000. It is the second State of the Union in population and relative importance—New York being the first. The commonwealth was founded under the auspices of William Penn, by the Quakers, who still make a predominent element of the community — more especially at Philadelphia. Next to the Quakers, and even more, taking into consideration the whole extent of the State, the Germans constitute a great portion of the society—so much so, that throughout all the German districts, the language of their parent country is almost exclusively used. Their common schools, their pulpit, their newspapers, and most of their literature are generally sustained through the medium of the mother tongue — all doomed, however, to the gradual encroachments of the English, which must ultimately supplant the German.

Philadelphia, whose population, including its liberties, or suburbs, is a little less than 200,000, standing on the west bank of the Delaware, is the second city in the United States Projected by William Penn on the

exact rectangular plan, and lying upon an extended plain, its growth has been made to conform to this rule—so that all its parts, especially its principal streets, and in the night season, when lighted up, present to the eye, in every open line, one interminable vista of brilliant and enchanting perspective. It must be confessed, however, that the eye often tires of the uniformity of such a scene. To have seen a few streets is seeing the whole city—one part is so nearly the perfect type of another. The principal market of Philadelphia, running through its heart from east to west, and being erected in a street left wide for the purpose, is nearly two miles in length. The influence of the Quakers, abhorring church steeples, has been so great, as to deprive almost the whole city of this beautiful ornament of a large town — even among those religious sects, whose conscientious scruples do not forbid them. Only two are to be seen in approaching the city from any direction—one Episcopalian, the other Presbyterian. There are a few modest ones, however, and here and

there a tower to be found by close inspection, in walking over the town. But what is wanting, in this sort of show, is richly indemnified by the exemplification of the purest taste and some of the finest and most perfect models of architecture, ancient and modern, in many public edifices, and in a vast number of private mansions. The best streets of Philadelphia are, perhaps, equally satisfactory to the eye, for their demonstrations of elegance, and for their indications of durability and convenience, with any city in the world. And the *internal* of the best houses is as perfect, in all respects, as any thing of the kind can be. The most remarkable of the public edifices of Philadelphia — of which there are many most exemplary patterns — is the Bank of the United States—it being of pure marble, and after one of the grandest models of architecture.

Philadelphia is a quiet city, compared with New York, exhibiting less of the external display and bustle of commerce—but its capital is more substantial, its citizens more wealthy, and it is greatly in advance of New York in

the culture and perfection of the useful and fine arts, in its science and literature, in the tone of its morality, and in purity of manners. It is in all respects a prosperous, agreeable and healthful city, having a good share o foreign commerce, and drawing into its bosom not only the vast products of the interior of it own State, but of more extended regions, and supplying them in turn with every thing desirable from foreign countries, as well as the productions of its own domestic arts. For those emigrants from Europe, who have reasons for desiring a city life in America, either for business or retirement, Philadelphia has a large share of attractions.

There are many large and flourishing towns in the interior of Pennsylvania—of which are Harrisburgh, the seat of government, on the Susquehannah,—Lancaster,—and Pittsburgh west of the Alleghanies, at the head of steam navigation on the Ohio River—the latter being a manufacturing town of 30,000 inhabitants and fast rising into great importance.

The State of Pennsylvania, being of wide extent, and having the richest soil, is more es-

pecially an agricultural district. To give an idea of its internal improvements, for the purpose of connecting all its parts with Philadelphia, it is sufficient to remark that, its canals and railroads, in the aggregate, measure more than 800 miles—most of which are in actual use, and the whole to be completed probably in the current year, 1832, at an expense of not less than 15,000,000 of dollars — five dollars being equal to a guinea. The city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania are, on the whole, not unworthy the attention of emigrants from Europe—more especially, if they have any friends, or connections of business to lead them there.

The States immediately south of Pennsylvania, are Delaware and Maryland—the former being the smallest, the most unimportant and altogether the most undesirable in the Union, having a population of only 70,000, and lying upon a low ground peninsula, between the Bays of Delaware and Cheseapeake, with a climate for the most part unhealthy, besides being cursed with slavery.

Maryland is naturally desirable, but also

labouring under the evil of slavery. It is, however, approaching the period, when emancipation will be unavoidable. The large commercial and flourishing city of Baltimore, at the head of the Cheseapeake Bay, lies in the heart of this State, and is now connecting itself with the vast interior of the West by a rail-road of 300 to 400 miles in length, across the Alleghanies down to Wheeling on the Ohio, with a branch to Pittsburgh—a considerable fraction of which is already in use, less perhaps, than 100 miles. The population of Baltimore is about 70,000—that of the State 450,000. The city of Baltimore is not uninviting to those who wish to engage in trade and commerce, in the various manufactures and in the useful arts. For the purposes of agriculture, none but natives can manage plantations to advantage, which are worked by slaves. The slave States are all uninviting to emigrants; and will naturally be avoided We have, therefore, no occasion to be any longer detained on this side of the Alleghany Ridge, as all other parts of the United States on the East of this boundary, not already

ght under review, are labouring under the vantages of slavery, and are comprehend- Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia. e States are generally divided into large ations, cultivated for the most part by a red and slave population; and excepting Western and high grounds of Virginia and a Carolina, are considered unhealthy for pean constitutions.

CHAPTER X.

The Mississippi Valley.

We come now to the most importan most interesting part of the United Sta North America, as opening a wide, ho and exhaustless field of human ente The fact, that the people of the Eastern are annually flocking by tens of thou into this vast region, with their familie substance, and scattering themselves these new States and territories, clearir wilderness, building towns and village securing a home and a larger estate for selves and their children—is a sufficien cation of the high expectations, which a tertained in America of the physical res of this Valley, and a sufficient proof public estimation of its comparative i ance. It is not to be inferred from th however, that the older and Eastern Sta

full, or that the materials of industry, and the motives of enterprize, on the east of the Alleghanies, are exhausted. On the contrary, if this Western region were struck out of existence, or had never been, there would still be room enough in the Atlantic States for a great empire—an empire long to increase in population and in wealth, and long to develope its energies, and assert its growing importance among the nations of the earth. Indeed, it is only this Atlantic region, which has heretofore been known as the United States of America—this only, which has imposed itself upon the notice of the world, as comprehending the North American Republic —this only, which originally asserted and secured its own independence, and took rank in the community of nations. All beyond, till within a generation past, was principally an unexplored region, unknown in its importance, and presenting little temptation to those, who had been absorbed in events and scenes immediately around them, and whose domestic and public interests claimed, for a while, their principal attentions. It is only by *comparison*,

that the Mississippi Valley rises to
portance, by a recent discovery of its
resources, and a prophetic discernme
prospective political sway.

Reason of the name given to this

It might seem strange that so va
ritory as 1,500,000 square miles, e
from south to north, through *twenty*
grees of latitude, and covering, fro
west, *forty* degrees of longitude, sl
ceive the small and unpretending
Valley, which, in its ordinary acc
may be found wherever two oppo
are found, even though so nearly ran
the human voice might send its ecl
the intervening region. Proper n
often accidentally and uncontrollably
So in the present instance. When
zens of the United States first began
over the Alleghany Ridge, and lo
into the regions beyond, where th
changed their course to the west, an
well known, ultimately found their
the great Mississippi, it was very n

give those regions a *distinctive* name, although their extent had never been surveyed, nor even computed. And that name happened to be the *Valley of the Mississippi*, which is now understood to comprehend all the vast regions which lie between the Alleghany Ridge on the east, and the Chippewayan summits on the west, and extend from the Gulf of Mexico on the south, to the northern sources of this mighty river, which disembogues its measureless torrents into the sea at New Orleans. This immense valley contains within its bosom other valleys, created by the numerous tributaries of the Mississippi, some of which are themselves of vast extent. One of these is the *Missouri* Valley, 1200 miles in length, and 437 in breadth, with a surface of 527,000 square miles. Another is the Valley of the *Ohio*, more than 1000 miles long, and spreading out a surface of somewhat more than 200,000 square miles. The valleys of the Arkansas and of Red River must also be large, as each of them runs a course, estimated by its channel, 2,500 miles, before it falls into the Mississippi. The last two rivers

come from the west, as also the Missouri. On the east are the Yazoo, the Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers, creating long and extensive valleys; also, White River, with a course of 1200 miles—the Kaskasia, 200 miles—the Illinois, 400—and other numerous branches both of the Mississippi and of its principal tributaries, all creating a variegated and undulating surface over the entire of these extended territories. There are not only hilly but mountainous, districts in the Valley of the Mississippi, lying between the principal rivers. As a general aspect, however, could an observer be favoured with an elevated seat in the regions of the clouds directly over the channel of the Mississippi, and survey at a glance the territories we are now describing, beginning at the Alleghany Ridge on the east, as the eye rolled on to the west, the mountains would gradually sink into hills, and, after a passage of some hundreds of miles, the hills finally be merged in one vast plain, spreading out from the Mississippi on the east and west, and rising again toward the setting sun, till the eye should rest on the

summits of the Chippewayan, or Rocky mountains. And as the Mississippi rolls on to the south, the plain would be seen to extend itself wider and wider, till the hills disappear, and the whole region merges in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

And it is a remarkable fact, that the rivers of the Mississippi Valley are so numerous and so accessible, by an uninterrupted navigation, that all parts of the entire region are near and convenient to market—or, which is the same thing, near to an outlet for the productions of the soil and mines—for an easy and rapid egress and ingress to and from the city of New Orleans, and, of course, in relation to all the world. All the larger tributaries of the Mississippi are navigable by steam for many hundred miles; and often the tributaries of *these* tributaries may be ascended a great distance into the country, in different directions, by the same craft, and then a class of smaller boats penetrate still farther into the forests of the wilderness. It is only a year ago, now that I am writing, that I found myself able, in the midst of the mountains of

Virginia, to take a steam-boat on the Kanawa river, sixty miles above its junction with the Ohio, and from 300 to 400 miles above the city of Cincinnati, with the most commodious accommodations. And yet, it so happened, although I had supposed myself acquainted with the geography of my own country, that I had never heard of that river till I got there. And there are numerous steam-boats plying every day upon waters, in the Valley of the Mississippi, which, as yet, have no name, or place, in the ordinary charts.

The Missouri river, which is the largest tributary of the Mississippi, is navigable, without interruption, 2300 miles above its junction with the latter; and thence to New Orleans, by the Mississippi, is 1200 miles, making the longest river navigation in the world, except by the Amazon, in South America,—the whole distance being 3500 miles. The river Ohio is navigable for steam-boats of the largest class, even to 500 tons, when the waters are swollen, as far as Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, which is 948 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and 1950 above New Orleans. The

Arkansas and Red Rivers are also navigable for steamers of a large size, for some hundreds of miles—I am inclined to believe at least a 1000, perhaps more—before they fall into the Mississippi. The tributaries of the Mississippi, navigable by steam, and penetrating the distant regions of the valley, in almost every direction, are very numerous, the names of which it is not convenient here to mention. The Mississippi itself is penetrated by steamboats to the Falls of St. Anthony. Its distance from New Orleans I do not remember, though not far from 2000 miles. All these reckonings, are, of course by the channels of the respective rivers, and not in a direct line. And by this line, the distance from the source of the Ohio, down across the Mississippi, up to the source of the Missouri, is 5000 miles.

Steam-boats.

The first steam-boat built for the waters of the Mississippi (and by the waters of the Mississippi I mean the principal river and its tributaries) was launched at Pittsburgh in 1811. Not many, however, were brought into

use previous to 1817. Since 1817 they have been rapidly multiplied, so that the whole number which has been launched on those waters, down to the present time (1832), by the latest estimate, is more than 450, about 75 of which were built last year (1831). Many of these, perhaps one-fourth, have been worn out and laid aside. The largest class measure 500 tons; the ordinary size is 300 tons, and so down to 100 and to 75 for the smaller rivers. They are, for the most part, of large dimensions, and, on account of their peculiar structure, erecting two, and sometimes three, stories above deck, they are of majestic and imposing appearance. As they are built exclusively for river navigation, and being never exposed to the gales of an open sea, these stories above deck are appropriated to cabins for passengers, while the space below is used for freight. And their appearance, in moving through the water, has often been compared to floating castles. The population and business of the Valley have increased so rapidly, and to such an extent, within a few years, that all these boats, with all their

facilities of expediting their trips by the amazing power of steam, have a constant and full occupation upon the Mississippi and its extended branches.

Other and general Statistics of the Valley.

Those parts of the United States which lie within the Mississippi Valley, as already defined, are the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Some of the western portions of Georgia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York—the organized districts of West Florida, the Arkansas, Missouri Territory, Michigan, and North West Territory, together with extensive regions, over which no Territorial Government has yet been established.

It is proper, perhaps, to explain here, that the territorial jurisdiction of the United States is generally of *three sorts* :—That which is asserted by the General Government, over their wide domains, in relation to foreign powers—that which is asserted by each individual member of the Federal Union, over its own

geographical bounds, in relation to
States, and the General Government—an
which is set up by special provision of
gress, over a particular district, which is
sidered a candidate for admission int
independent prerogatives, and under th
derative obligations of the General Union.
latter is called a *Territorial* Governmen
is organized, in all its parts, under comm
of the Executive of the General Governm
with a governor and council, two houses
gislative assembly, with the customary p
of a state jurisdiction, except being amer
in all respects, to the General Governm
And by a provision of the Constitution o
United States, these *organized* Territories,
grown to a sufficient importance (the me
of that importance being left in the brea
the General Congress to determine), are a
tomed to claim and receive from Congres
full charter of a State Government, and
solemnly installed in all the privileges,
invested with all the prerogatives of men
of the General Union, by special acts of
gress; after which they hold this charte

their own sovereignty, the same as the original States, and can no more be deprived of it. Every State in the Mississippi Valley, of which there are *nine*, has been formed and erected in this way; and so also the States of Vermont and of Maine, in New England. And there are five *Territorial* jurisdictions in the Valley, as enumerated and described above, which are growing with a rapidity, that promises soon to entitle them to the usual charter of an independent State. Those portions of the territory of the United States yet *unorganized*, comprehending the whole of that immense region which lies between the western margin of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean, as also large districts in the western and northern portions of the Valley itself, remain under the general and a distinct jurisdiction, executed immediately by the General Government.

It will be seen, therefore, that the United States of North America,—which originally were *thirteen*, and which have since grown to *twenty-four*, having now *five* organized Territories candidates for admission into the

Federal Union,—are destined still to be multiplied by the increase of population, and its extension westward, until they shall cover and embrace, each in its own defined boundaries, the entire territory of the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the British and Russian dominions on the north. The number of the United States ultimately will probably be about *fifty*. And from the nature of their relations to each other, and to the General Government, as defined in the Federal Compact, extensive and vast as the Republic is likely to become, there is no apparent probability of any future convulsion, that shall dissolve the Union, *provided* a suitable intellectual and moral culture can be made to keep pace with the amazing and rapid growth, which evidently awaits the nation. The interests of the Union are so common and so important to all, that no considerable portion of the Republic can be expected to make a voluntary and successful defection

But to return to the *Valley*. *Nine* of the twenty-four States, and *five* organized Territories, making virtually fourteen States—together

with no inconsiderable fractional parts of four other States—lie in the Mississippi Valley. By the census of 1830 the population of the United States was 12,856,171, and is now (1832) more than 13,000,000. Somewhat less than 5,000,000 of this population are in the Valley of Mississippi. The following comparative estimate of the increase of population in the United States, from 1790 to 1830, and of the two districts now under consideration, comparatively, will show the rate of increase in the Valley over that of the Atlantic States. In 1790 the entire population of the United States was 2,929,000; in 1800 it was 5,309,000; in 1810 it was 7,240,000; in 1820 it was 9,638,000; in 1830 it was 12,856,000. In 1810 the population of the Mississippi Valley was 1,078,000; in 1820 it was 2,234,000; and now (1832) it is somewhat less than 5,000,000;—these estimates for the Valley being integral parts of the foregoing estimates of the entire population of the United States at the same periods. The population of the Valley for 1800 is not worth reckoning, there having been only a

few scores of thousands at that time, in that region, under the jurisdiction of the United States. And the motives for emigration from the Atlantic States to the Valley are still increasing, drawing over continual floods, besides the natural increase upon the premises. And, inasmuch as the population of the United States doubles every twenty-five years, assuming the rates of increase during their past history, as a basis of calculation, it is reasonable to conclude, that in *one quarter* of a century from this, the majority of the people of the Union will be in the Valley, and, of course, the preponderance of influence in the national counsels will be there. And the city of Washington, the present seat of government, will be found not only out of the centre, but upon the very margin of the extending and extended Republic. The immense Valley of the Mississippi, which, at the first formation of the Government, was never looked upon as a region to be tenanted by the citizens of the States, much less to make members of the General Union by a sub-division of its territory, is doubtless destined, in a short

period, to draw into its bosom the great central and all-pervading influences, and to make the great body of the nation. What has contributed greatly to hasten the relative importance of the Valley was the purchase of Louisiana from the Government of France, under the administration of Jefferson, and the more recent purchase of the Floridas from Spain. New Orleans is the key of the Valley, and the possession and control of Louisiana, by the Government of the United States, were indispensable to the most advantageous occupation and uses of the great Mississippi Valley. But for this successful negociation the whole of that vast region would have been shut up by a foreign power, but now it is open to all the world. And the cession of the Floridas has completed the circle of the physical and moral capabilities of the Republic, endowing it with advantages in relation to all the world, the value of which cannot be computed.

For all the purposes of information important for emigrants from Europe to the Valley of Mississippi, we may pass over, with very slight notice, all those parts of it, which lie

south of the river Ohio, and west of the Mississippi,—as those districts, so far as they are reduced to organized Governments, are unfortunately afflicted with the evil, and are labouring under the disadvantages of slavery. And besides, the southern regions of the Valley are in a low latitude, are generally low countries, and comparatively unhealthy. There are few inducements for Europeans to emigrate to the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or the Floridas, except for commercial purposes. These districts are most southerly of any of the Western States, or States of this Valley, and their climate is apt to be unkind to Europeans. The whole of Louisiana lies below north latitude 33°, the Floridas below 31°, and the States of Mississippi and Alabama below 35°,—and their natural products are the fruits of tropical climates —their staples, as grown by culture, sugar and cotton.

New Orleans, in latitude 30° *(nearly)*, is the capital of Louisiana, and the great commercial emporium of the Valley, connected with an interior incomparably more vast, and

prospectively more important, than the interior relations of the city of New York, and destined—we should say, but for its low and unhealthy position—to be the greatest and most important city in North America. How far it may be able, by art, to overcome these disadvantages, it is impossible to say. It can well afford any improvements, and any artificial protections, which it is in the power of man to create. As yet, however, it annually proves the grave of many thousands from the north and east, whose commercial enterprise and business detain them there too late in the summer to escape the indigenous or endemic diseases, or who attempt to inure themselves to the influences of the climate. New Orleans is the natural port of entry for all importations from any part of the world—for the remote and extreme parts of the vast interior of the Mississippi Valley; and it is equally the outlet for all its exports. Here all the steam navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries meets the ship navigation from the ocean, and from whatever distant seas and foreign lands, as well as from all the ports of the

Atlantic States. Here is the place where all commodities, going and coming, change their *bottom*. Already an active population of nearly 5,000,000, scattered over the Valley, and increasing annually by hundreds of thousands, is pouring the teeming products of their industry into the lap of New Orleans, and receiving in return, through the same channel, nearly all their imports and foreign luxuries. A generation to come, and the Mississippi Valley will probably contain a population of *tens* of millions, all necessarily retaining the same commercial connections with New Orleans, except the slight diversion in the north-eastern parts, towards the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, by canals and rail-roads. The natural course of the rivers, after all, is the natural channel of commerce, which must for ever give to New Orleans the great bulk of the commercial business of the West. The present population of this city is about 60,000, increasing with great rapidity.

North of Louisiana, on the west of the river Mississippi, is the Arkansas Territory, with the

long and navigable river of the Arkansas and its tributaries, as also other considerable and navigable streams. This Territory will soon be entitled to the charter of a separate member of the Union, and presents a wide and hopeful field of enterprise.

Immediately on the north of the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and east of the river Mississippi, lies the State of Tennessee, with an industrious, thriving population of 684,000, connected with New Orleans by its numerous and navigable rivers, exuberantly bounteous in the productions of its soil, and most of its territory lying under a mild and healthful climate. It is by no means the least inviting of those regions for agricultural enterprise. It contains many flourishing towns, and an active population.

Kentucky, having Tennessee on the south, the Mississippi river on the west, Ohio river on the north, and the State of Virginia on the east, *but* for slavery, is altogether the garden of the West. And this State has already instituted generous measures for the abolition of

slavery, and in a few years will be exempt from the scandal of the name, although it will take a longer time to get rid of the evil consequences. The population of this State is 688,000. The soil of Kentucky is the richest imaginable. It contains within its bosom, and upon its northern border, many beautiful and rising towns; its citizens are characterized for generous sentiments and hospitality; and the city of Lexington sustains a reputation for intellectual culture and refinement of manners, which would do honour to any community, in whatever part of the world. The southern line of this State is in latitude 36° 30′

North of the line of latitude 36°, and west of the river Mississippi, lies the state of Missouri, with a population of 140,000; and St. Louis, for its principal town, being a port on the Mississippi, and containing 12,000 souls. This is an infant, and as yet a western border State, divided into nearly equal portions by the great river after which it is called, coming down from the distant west, and mingling its

mighty floods with those of the Mississippi, coming from the north. At the confluence of these two rivers, the Missouri is greatly the largest, and ought reasonably to have retained its own name to the Gulf of Mexico; but by the accident of previous discovery, the Mississippi has for ever assumed that honour. Missouri is also a slave State, and cannot be regarded as presenting many inducements to emigrants from Europe. It may be remarked, that the French language is much in common use in the lower regions of the Mississippi Valley, more especially in Louisiana, and at New Orleans, for the same reason, that it prevails in Lower Canada:—the French were the first settlers of those regions. Louisiana, it will be recollected, was purchased from France by the government of the United States.

We have now made a brief and general survey of all those parts of the *great Valley*, which lie west of the river Mississippi, and south of the river Ohio, and which are principally important to our present purpose, on account of their relations to those *other* parts,

which we shall by-and-by consider. And these last are especially inviting, as a large and rich field, tempting the enterprise equally of the people of the Atlantic States, and of emigrants from Europe.

CHAPTER XI.

General Motives for going to the Valley of the Mississippi.

THERE are a few leading and capital considerations, claiming to be well weighed and discreetly settled by those, who are meditating so great a change in the condition of their earthly existence, as the abandonment of their native country and the breaking up of all their wonted relations of society, for a removal and establishment in a country new to them, in circumstances new and unwonted, and where the relations of society and of general interests are to be formed and settled anew.

I am now writing for the information of those, who are supposed to meditate a removal from Europe to the United States. And when they have once resolved upon so great a change, for reasons best known and satis-

factory to themselves, and concluded he
forth to identify themselves and their
rests with the people of the United Sta
the choice of their particular place of
tination, and of the circumstances, in w
they are to be placed, cannot be consid
immaterial. The country of the United S
is wide, presenting a great variety of un
degrees of inducements from different c
ters.

As a *general* consideration, to settle
question of *particular* destination, it is d
less wise, in an emigrant from Europe t
United States, to inquire where he can
himself and his children, if he has an
expects to have any, so as to be found, w
the reasonable scope of human ambitic
the future heart and soul of the influenc
prosperity of the new community, to w
he proposes to attach himself?—And i
be the first and principal question, let
by all means, go to *the Valley of the M*
sippi. For Providence has evidently dec
that within the limits of a single gener
the great bulk of the population and tl

fluence of the North American Republic, will be found in that Valley. All the people of the United States are aware of this, and feel it, and know it, they consider the question settled. And it is especially an object of ambition, among the citizens of the Atlantic States, whose circumstances will conveniently admit of such a change, to transplant and identify themselves with the people of the West. And from motives of this description, as well as from the prospect of enlarging and improving their worldly estates, a flood of immigration is perpetually pouring into the west from the east. A few years ago, to remove into the Valley of Mississippi, was considered, *comparatively*, as going *out* of the world. But now, it is considered, as going *into* the world—so great is the change, not only in the increase of the western population, but in the general prospects of the western country. Its physical resources are ascertained and known to be inexhaustible;—the market of its products always sure, and easy, and quick, by the almost innumerable and navigable ramifications of its waters;—

and the sudden rise and unequalled growth of its towns, and cities, and villages, have demonstrated unequivocally its capabilities of boundless wealth and illimitable prosperity. If the emigrant from Europe, therefore, would wish to plant himself in the *heart* of the United States (soon to be so), and even now beating as with the original pulse of life, let him look for a place in the Valley of the West. Those regions are, at this moment, the grand theatre of bustle, and activity, and enterprise. They are like one immense summer-hive, where every bee is on the wing, and collecting and returning with its treasures. The actual employment of between 300 and 400 steam-boats upon the waters of those regions, as before mentioned, darting up and down the rivers with inconceivable industry, and penetrating the obscure and distant retreats of the Valley, is a sufficient proof of the amount of business, that is transacted. And these boats, not a few of them, bear a burden equal to the heaviest ships, which are ordinarily employed in the navigation of the oeean.

If, however, there are special reasons for stopping short of the Mississippi Valley, such as family or business connexions, or a desire to to settle in the neighbourhood of old acquaintances, or any other motives having a governing influence in the mind, the field is sufficiently wide, and not uninviting in the Eastern and Northern States;—especially where the desire of being established in an older and more settled state of society may be predominant. But with whomsoever young ambition is buoyant, and the spirit of enterprise is the moving spring of the passions; — with whomsoever the reasonable prospect of distant, prospective good, on a larger scale, as the reward of present sacrifice, and persevering, patient effort, is dear;—for all such, the Valley of the Mississippi opens the widest, richest, most hopeful field. All who enter there in the infancy, in the first budding of its prospects, are placed upon an equal footing, and their success is made to depend alone upon their virtue. If they are honest and industrious, and blessed with health, they may acquire wealth, and rise to become im-

portant and influential members of the future community.

It may be added, that for the most profitable investment of funds in land, and for the acquisition of the most extended landed estates, with a given amount of means, the Mississippi Valley alone is worthy of consideration. There, any extent of land may be purchased, at the lowest price—*one crown per acre*—and a title obtained from the Government of the United States, as secure and as durable as the Government itself. Wild lands, and good, may be purchased for much less than this, of individual proprietors, and of companies. But it is always safest and more satisfactory to purchase of the General Government, whose price is always uniform, and their title never to be disputed

CHAPTER XII.

The best and most Inviting Parts of the Mississippi Valley — being the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois,—and the Territory of Michigan.

Our views are now to be particularly directed to the regions, lying within the Ohio river on the south, the Mississippi river on the the west, the great lakes on the north, and the Alleghany Ridge on the east, embracing the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the two territories of Michigan and the north west.

It is proper to observe, that there are sixteen Counties of Virginia, twelve of Pennsylvania, and a small district of New York, which lie west of the Alleghany Ridge, and of course, fall within the Valley *proper*. And these tracts together make a large and important section of the country, and contain the

sources of the great river Ohio. The large and flourishing manufacturing town of Pittsburg, with a population of 30,000, rapidly increasing, lies within the forks and at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongehala Rivers—which, being united, receive the name of Ohio — the former coming in from the north, and the latter from the south. Pittsburgh is the head of steam navigation on the Ohio branch of the Mississippi—and is one of the most active, bustling points of the great West. Pittsburgh is connected with Philadelphia, by the grand *Pennsylvania Canal*, (surmounting the Alleghany Ridge, however, by a rail-road line of fifty miles,) which, in its circuitous course, measures about 400 miles, running in two separate lines a large part of the distance, for the accommodation of different sections of the State. It is also to be observed, that the east end of this line, from Columbia, on the Susquehannah river, to Philadelphia, a distance of eighty miles, is a *rail-road*. So that two parts of the entire line, one eighty miles and the other fifty, are rail-way. Pittsburgh is

also to be connected with Baltimore, by a rail-road, now being constructed, through a more southern route, as before mentioned, running a line of some 400 miles. These are two of the great artificial connexions of the east with the west, falling together at Pittsburgh. The other connexion is by way of the Erie canal, through the State of New York, and across lake Erie, and over the state of Ohio, down to the Ohio river, by the Ohio canal.

The stranger, on his arrival at Pittsburgh, finds himself in the smoke of a great manufacturing town. The furnaces in all directions lift up their lofty chimnies, and are perpetually belching forth their volumes of fire, and clouding the heavens by their pitchy darkness. The Alleghany and Monongehala, as they rapidly approach each other below the town, are covered with all manner of craft and lumber, launched from the mountains, scores and hundreds of miles above, in the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York;—while, on the bosom of the Ohio, made by this confluence, the majestic steam-boats may

be seen, coming and going, as if by concert they had assembled from unknown regions to sport among the mountains, and assist in the creation of this vision of enchantment. For it is to be understood, that all this scene lies in the midst of surrounding hills, whose beds of inexhaustible coal have been opened, and portions of them put in requisition to make this smoke and dust, and to set these many wheels in motion. Here, at Pittsburgh, beginneth the first chapter of the bustling activity of the West—2000 miles above the city of New Orleans, by the way of the channel.

The eastern line of the State of Ohio is about twenty miles west of the city of Pittsburgh, and, for our present purpose, that part of Pennsylvania, which lies west of the Alleghanies, may be considered as identified with Ohio. All these regions, forty years ago, were a vast and almost an unbroken wilderness;—and most of the population, which is now found there, has gone in within twenty, fifteen, and ten years. In 1790 the large district, now included under the jurisdiction of Ohio, contained a population of only 3000;

—in 1800 it had risen to 45,000; in 1820, it reckoned 581,000;—in 1830, there were 937,000;—and now (1832), there are more than *one million*;—and that within a territory, 220 by 200 miles, containing a surface of 40,000 square miles. This rapid increase has, of course, been principally effected by immigration. And the growth of the State of Ohio may be taken, as a specimen of the ordinary increase of the Western States and Territories — some advancing even with more rapid strides, and others not so fast. The present Territory of Michigan, lying between Lake Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west,—and which is about to be erected into a separate State—has far exceeded any other of the western regions in its sudden occupation by emigrants, and is likely to advance in rapidity beyond all former example.

The State of Indiana, bordering upon Ohio on the west, and containing about the same (a little larger) amount of territory, had no population in 1790;—in 1800, it numbered 4000;—in 1810, it was 24,000;—in 1820, it

was 147,000;—in 1830, it was 341,000;—and now (1832), probably is 500,000.

The state of Illinois, west of Indiana, having for its western border the Mississippi, and being also of nearly equal dimensions with Ohio and Indiana, in 1800, had a population only 215;—in 1810, it had 12,000;—55,000 in 1820;—157,000 in 1830;—and now (1832), probably 250,000.

These three states—viz. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, lying below the latitude of 42°—and the territory of Michigan, lying immediately above the same line, having for its southern border parts of Ohio and Indiana—are altogether the most tempting regions of the west, for all the purposes of enterprising emigrants. To this may be added the North West Territory, lying north of the States of Indiana and Illinois, with Lake Michigan on the east, the Mississippi river on the west, and Lake Superior on the north—the latter lake measuring 1000 miles in its greatest length, from east to west. This latter Territory, however, is of vast extent, and much of it yet unsurveyed. Its southern an-

eastern parts only, and that in small portions, have as yet been occupied by citizens of the United States. These three States and these two Territories I mention especially, as worthy of the attention of emigrants, inasmuch as slavery is excluded; as their institutions of government and of society are, and will be, of the most generous character; as the land is generally of the best sort, though of great variety in its soil and susceptibilities; as their physical resources are incalculable, and as they are open equally to the market of New York and of New Orleans. And they embrace in extent a superficial Territory, probably not less than 500,000 square miles. Large and flourishing towns are destined rapidly to rise upon their waters, and, in many instances, in the interior. And it is impossible to say what amount of population they are capable of sustaining. Land of the best quality, and to any extent, may he had at *one crown* per acre. And there is no commendable and practicable object of human ambition, within the ordinary scope of human enterprise and of human society, for which a

wide and various field does not open here—such objects, I mean, as may reasonably be selected in the prospects of a new and rising country. And the climate is generally mild, grateful, and salubrious.

But to return to *Ohio*. It might, perhaps, be supposed, that with a population of 1,000,000, the lands of this State are principally taken up, and the Territory nearly filled. But there are yet large tracts in the market, in different sections of the State, and fresh emigrants may yet, for a long time, have a choice of wild lands, or of farms partially improved, or well cultivated, paying, of course, for the latter, according to the value of the improvements. Or if they choose to establish themselves in the more dense population of the towns and villages, in the use of mechanic arts and of the trades, or for purposes of commerce, or for professional occupation—a common field and an equal rivalship are open before them. Ordinarily there is no occupation so crowded, as to exclude fair and hopeful competition.

The land of Ohio is almost universally

good, and generally convenient to some navigable waters, natural or artificial. One canal across the State, from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, 306 miles long, is already completed. Another in an adjacent section, farther west, connecting the same great waters, 265 miles in length, is projected, and sixty miles of it in use from Cincinnati towards Lake Erie. There are very many pleasant and rising towns and villages scattered over the State, one of which it may be worth while here particularly to describe.

The *city of Cincinnati*, situate on the north bank of the Ohio, in lat. 39° 6′, 455 miles below Pittsburgh, by the river, and 504 above its confluence with the Mississippi, has become somewhat prominent in the commercial world, and is also remarkable for the rapidity of its growth. In 1810, it was a small village, containing a little more than 2000 inhabitants; — in 1819, it reckoned 10,000;—and now it has risen to 30,000, increasing by thousands every year. The average number of houses built in a year, at present, is about 500. It exhibits all the

show of a compact, well built, and bustling city, extending rapidly in all directions, and demonstrating most respectable improvements in every part. It is thoroughly and well paved, and has a number of well furnished markets. Public edifices are also beginning to show themselves in a good style of architecture. Brick is the principal material for building.

The city and the surrounding scenery are altogether picturesque in their relations to each other, — the former resting upon two extended tables of land, the first about sixty feet above low water, and the second 120— from any part of which the eye beholds a circular line of hills, 200 feet higher than the upper table, and forming apparently a perfect basin, with a diameter of four to five miles, cut in two equal parts by the river Ohio — the northern semicircle, of course, containing the city of Cincinnati, while the southern aspect exhibits two beautiful villages on the Kentucky side, separated from each other by a small river coming in from the south. The time is not distant, when this natural basin will swarm with a popu-

lation of some hundreds of thousands — as Cincinnati is evidently destined to take the lead, as the great inland commercial town of the West. The daily arrivals and departures of steam-boats, and the large family of them constantly lading and unlading at the Quay, contribute not a little to the enchanting effect of the entire scene. To see these active, self-moving castles, dashing in and darting out, at every hour of the day, and to think what distances many of them have come from and are going to, through the serpentine and almost interminable channels of that vast region, without ever being obliged to breast an ocean wave—if it is not a sublime spectacle in itself, it is at least so in its associations. There are not, indeed, the lofty mast, and the extended arms, and wide-spread canvass of the ocean bark. But there is a thing whose life is in itself—which waits not for the tide or wind, but by its own independent energies vanquishes the opposing combination of nature's elementary powers, and dashes on its way with a majesty and determination, which mock the lazy, or the fitful

currents of the air above and the deep below.

The State of Indiana, lying farther down upon the Ohio River, and stretching up to Lake Michigan on the North, is yet more young than the State of Ohio, and in many respects more interesting and more attractive to the agriculturalist. It contains tracts of a different species of land, called prairie-bottoms, or prairies, which are little to be found farther East. The prairie is an open bottom-ground, vacant of every tree, and even of a shrub,—is of a rich, inexhaustible soil, bearing only a summer vegetation, and that of the greatest luxuriance — and often extending for many miles in breadth and length — skirted with moderate elevations, suitable for the residences of the tenants of the country, bearing wood, or being cleared, fit for such other uses, as make the necessity of higher grounds. These prairies produce, with a very little labour, every species of corn and grass. And the greatest objection to such a country is thought to be :—that a man can live too easy for his own moral benefit, and become independent and wealthy, at too little cost. This State is also

generously supplied with streams and navigable waters, and is connected with the market of New Orleans on the South, and with that of New York by the way of the Lakes.

The State of Illinois is still more remarkable, as a prairie-country, than Indiana—being almost exclusively such—and is generally regarded as one of the most tempting regions of the West. The settlement of this State is very recent—its present population being probably about 200,000. It is capable of sustaining *millions*. It has the Ohio River on the South, and the Mississippi on the West, and is penetrated by several important and navigable rivers. Both in this State and in Indiana, the choice of agricultural districts, yet unoccupied, is vast in extent and variety, and the labour required for cultivating the land, is next to nothing.

The Territory of Michigan is a physical prodigy, as a great peninsula, surrounded by inland seas in the heart of a Continent, and those seas capable of floating ships of any burthen, to all their parts and to all their shores. Lake Michigan on the West is 400

miles long and 250 broad. Lake Huron on the East is not so long, but yet a larger sea. St. Clair and Erie are also on its Eastern border. These waters are nearly 600 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean, and make their way into it by the rivers of Niagara and St. Lawrence. They are so large, that tides are observed upon their coasts, as the effect of the Lunar and Solar influences. I am aware, indeed, that this is a matter of dispute. But I have observed it myself to my full conviction of the fact.

The Michigan Territory is destined to be one of the largest, wealthiest, and most desirable States of the Union. And it is at this moment one of the inviting fields for emigration, and tens of thousands are annually flocking into it. Its land is the very best, and all its waters are as pure and transparent as crystal. It may be observed, in distinction from the waters of the Mississippi and its branches, that *all* those of the upper Lakes are perfectly transparent, and their foundations so deeply and firmly laid, that no storms can make them turbid. And the Territory of

Michigan is checkered, over a great portion of its surface, with innumerable little lakes, of the most beautiful and romantic character, on the bosom of which, the tenant of a bark, in a still day, may, by the perfect transparency of the waters, watch every motion of the fish sporting in their element. The noblemen of Europe create artificial lakes at great expense, and after all the plunge of a frog may cloud them. But here they are found scattered over nature's own lap, surpassing in beauty all the powers of the pencil to describe, and all the art of man to imitate. I have stood upon the shores of these miniature lakes, and of the mightier ones, and seen them lashed by the angry surf,—and yet so free was their gravelled bottoms from any pulverized material, that the wave returned as pure and lucid, as it came. I have looked down from the sides of a steam vessel in harbour, and watched the fish of every size, far in the deep, now at rest, now springing forward, like the humming-bird, that darts from flower to flower in quest of his provided and sweet repast. If this description be

thought poetic, it is yet the simple narrative of fact.

The North West Territory is yet too new and too unbroken for any but the pioneers of the wilderness, although it is rich in resource, as it is vast in extent.

I trust I need make no apology for having thus directed the attention of emigrants, first, to the Mississippi Valley, and next, more particularly to those parts of it, which may fairly be considered as most inviting, all things considered. I have already specified what will doubtless be regarded by all as a good and sufficient reason *why*, when the purpose of abandoning one's native country and adopting another, is formed, the emigrant should endeavour to make the most of the change—*why* he should select the place and circumstances of his new abode so as to secure the greatest possible facilities of accomplishing his objects. It may reasonably be supposed that his *primary* object is the advancement of his worldly estate for himself and his children. A man who is well off in this particular, and in a good state of society, would

e unwise to abandon a certainty for an un-
ertainty. And next to the improvement of
is estate, would be the formation of civil
nd social relations of the most advantageous
ature, *immediate, or prospective.* In the
pening and settlement of a new country,
iese advantages cannot ordinarily be *imme-*
iate, in all their most desirable conditions.
ınd the grand question, in such case, is,
/hether the *prospect* is sufficiently promising,
nd sufficiently near to indemnify for the
ɜmporary sacrifice to be made. And this
uestion can be settled only by the arithmetic
f *probabilities.*

CHAPTER XIII.

Comparative Importance, Capabilities, and probable Destiny of the United States; and the relative Importance of the Mississippi Valley.

THE importance of a nation is *physical* and *moral*. Its physical importance consists *generally* in the extent and resources of its soil, and its commercial advantages. The *moral* power of a nation is estimated by the amount and character of the population, and by the nature of its institutions. Population is also a component element of the physical power of a community.

The number of square miles in all Europe is about 3,400,000—Russia claiming nearly half of this. The territorial jurisdiction of the United States is equal to *three-fourths* of all Europe. And the resources of its soil, and its commercial advantages, all things consi-

dered, cannot be considered inferior to Europe. Each of the twenty-four United States, on an average, is nearly as large as the whole of England *proper*. And the Territory, not yet organized into States, is vastly larger than that which is.

The present actual population of the United States will only compare with some of the individual States of Europe. It is less than half of the population of France, and about two-thirds of the population of Great Britain and Ireland. But the past and prospective increase of population in the United States is prodigious. It doubles at least once in twenty-five years. By this rule, the present population being assumed as 13,000,000, in 1857 it will be 26,000,000; in 1882 it will be 52,000,000; in 1907 it will be 104,000,000; and, in 1932, or in one hundred years from this time, it will be 208,000,000! In one hundred and fifty years, it will be 832,000,000 —equal to the present population of the globe! Assuming the permanency of the Government of the United States—in the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, on the ground of the

Federal Compact, with an ordinary degree of prosperity, however amazing these results may seem, a large moiety of them may be set down as *probable* against all contingencies. Bating the effects of foreign war, and of internal and violent disruptions, a growth of this kind would seem to be a physical certainty; the former of which is hardly to be expected, so as to afford a serious check to such advancement, inasmuch as there is no rival power on the Continent of America, and the Republic is too remote to be reduced by invasion from another Continent. And as to internal disruption, it is *possible*, but not probable to occur, with such calamity in its train, as to disappoint a destiny sufficiently bright and cheering to satisfy any reasonable ambition. The destiny of the United States is reasonably rescued from the ordinary calculations of historical *data*, inasmuch as the providence of God never yet set up a nation of a like character, in like circumstances. It is thrown completely without the pale of ordinary political prognostication. There are no premises in the history of nations bearing

resemblances sufficient to found a prediction of overthrow in the present instance, within the scope of a statesman's ken—unless it be, that that which *hath* not been, *cannot* be—which is disproved in the threshold, that that which hath not been, already *is;*—viz. a nation without a *type* in character and circumstance. Those who deal so generously in their predictions of a disastrous issue to the Republic of the United States, only show their ignorance of the nature of its Government, and of the moral character of the community. Every severe test, as yet, has only contributed to cement and consolidate the Union. And whatever doubt there may have been of the perpetuity of the Government, in all its purity and energy, there is less doubt now than ever. The world at a distance, witnessing the occasional violent irruptions of party feeling in the United States from a particular quarter, and on some local, or even general question, and listening to the stormy rancour of some newspaper declaimers, and perhaps of parliamentary debates, might imagine that the Republic was in jeopardy, and the Union

about to be dissolved; whereas, all these agitations, instead of disjointing the general fabric of the community, only settle it down more firmly on its own proper foundations. Take, for instance, the recent public agitations respecting the rights of the Aboriginal tribes. The State of Georgia, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, assumed jurisdiction over the Cherokees. The question was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court, on the third of March, current year, 1832, decreed all the legislation of Georgia over the Indians, *unconstitutional*, and, consequently, null and void. And three days after this decision, a Georgia member of Congress, rose in his place, and declared that his State would never submit—and the State herself, anticipating this decree, had also made the same declaration beforehand. And will the Union therefore be dissolved? Why, it is a mere wordy quarrel of one member of a numerous family against all the rest. It will only confirm the Union. And the rights of the Indians thus vindicated and asserted, will never again be invaded.

With the people of the United States, as a *body*, law is supreme, and they know how to respect it.

And as to the *capabilities* of the United States, both physical and moral, such as they are now, in fact, and such as they are in prospect—there is no arithmetic of man that can estimate them.

And the great bulk of these capabilities, *prospectively*, lie in the Valley of the Mississippi. It is there they are to be developed and demonstrated. In twenty years, the bulk of the population will be there. In half a century, the *nation* will be there; so that, every thing found on the Atlantic declivity, east of the Alleghanies, although it was originally *itself* the nation, and although it shall still be growing in the meantime, will notwithstanding be left only a skirt. There, in the Mississippi Valley, beyond a question, and in a very brief time, will be cities and towns to rival any in the world in population, in commercial enterprise, in the productions of art, in the refinements of cultivated life and manners—and, I fear, in *luxury*. There, in that vast

region, compared with which, in geographical extent, the whole of Europe on this side of Russia, is no more than equal,—will be found, within half a century, a teeming, active, industrious population, themselves a *world!*—still increasing with unexampled rapidity, and crowding still more densely the place, which shall have become too strait for them—and sending out their swarms towards the shores of the Pacific. Then, instead of three hundred steam-boats, more or less, now in active employment, will be *thousands*, shooting up and down the channels of its rivers—and where the natural channels fail, canals and railways will supply their place, to connect every smaller and more remote district with every other, and to bring the market of the world near to every point.

There is nothing visionary, or improbable in all this. It is even now as certain, as that the world shall endure, and the family of man multiply upon the face of it. Nor need we trouble ourselves at present to bring in the benefit of Mr. Malthus's theory to save this Valley from being deluged with a population

beyond its physical resources to sustain. Much more would it be a premature anxiety and a rare waste of benevolence, to contrive to bring in war, and famine, and pestilence, and earthquake, to assist the high Providence above in maintaining his own offspring, and in keeping their increase within just limits, as to save them from starvation, and leave them place to set a foot upon. We hope mankind will yet become too good to kill one another —too temperate and virtuous to fall victims of vice—and so observant of the precepts of Heaven, as not to provoke Heaven's exterminating judgments;—and that that period is not far distant. And as to the earth's being *overrun*, He who made and peopled it will take care of that; and, if necessary, will, peradventure, anticipate such a catastrophe by some change in the economy of his pro vidence—such, for example, as the conflagration of the world, and the introduction of the human family, when they shall have become worthy, to a higher and nobler state of existence. It is to be hoped, that all

this reasoning, predicated on the *vices* of mankind, in its prophecies of the future, will yet find reason to shift its ground, and assume for its premises the *virtues* of a better era of the world. And, for one, I have no objection that America should present the first example—the first array of facts in the economy of human society, to dissolve this dark and gloomy spell of evil boding to man. It is unnecessary to my present purpose, however, that I should prove all this—It is enough to have shown that America presents an open field for a mighty and an incalculable population;—that it is evidently destined to such importance—that the providence of God has set up a state of society and a Government there of hopeful and high promise;—that from the peculiarity of its institutions, and in consideration of its remoteness from rival interests, it is not likely soon to be shaken, or disturbed in its foundations;—and, above all,—if, from the gleamings and faith of *divine* prophecy, it may be hoped that the world is on the eve of a better state,—that the American Government and institutions

shall *never* be overthrown, but still be improved in their forms, and ultimately arrive at the *perfection* of the constitution of human society. That those who have been used only to a Government of physical force, should reason differently, is not strange.

CHAPTER XIV.

What may reasonably be expected, and what ought not to be expected in the United States, by Emigrants from Europe.

We all know there are such things as *romance* and *poetry*, getting a place in and stealing upon the human mind; and such a thing as the *beau ideal* of society, and of life and manners; and the beau ideal of being *alone*:—

> "Oh, lost to virtue—lost to manly thought,
> Who think it solitude to be *alone*."

Now, any person, looking at this couplet, whether he regards its construction and measure, or its sentiment, if he is not very stupid, will see that it is *poetry*. But is it *truth?* Yes; it may be so, if one does not get too much of it. But he who forgets that man was made for society, and adopts the opposite as his moral creed, and follows it up,

makes a mistake. It will do well enough for those who can afford it, and who have nothing else to do—who are so fenced in by wealth and circumstance, as not to be obliged to feel the common thorns of life, and the many "ills that flesh is heir to,"—for such, it may be convenient to *luxuriate* in the speculative regions of poetry and romance. But those, who meditate leaving Europe and going to America to work, and toil, and build a fortune, might as well also leave their *poetry* behind. It will not be supposed, that I mean their *books*, but their poetry of *expectation*. Nor do I mean, that there is no room for poetry in America—no material and no elements. It is as rich as any other region of the globe for such purposes, in materials of its own kind, and as naturally productive, and for this reason: that men every where love poetry, and because they love it, they every where find materials. This faculty, or disposition of the human mind to invest things that *are* in agreeable forms, and to charge them with the ingredients of happiness—or to create things that are *not*, and make them the means

of a fancied, and for the time being, real enjoyment, is more or less the privilege of all—and may be profitably used, if well chastened, and kept within reasonable limits. But for men to set out on a migratory enterprise, under the sole impulse and leadings of such sentiments, with reins thrown loose on the neck of imagination, whether they go to America or any where else, are likely to be involved in disappointment and trouble.

To the point, then, as to what may reasonably be expected in America, and what ought not to be expected. Towns and cities may be found there, and all the ordinary conveniences, and privileges, and delicacies which they afford, in any part of the world. But London is not there—nor Paris. Those who can be satisfied only with such a city as London, and who can command the means of living in it to their utmost gratification, had better stay in London. And yet an American city of equal magnitude does not differ very much from an European city, either in external show, or in the means of enjoyment.

There is *society* in America, as good as in

part of the world. But notwithstanding
he theoretical notions of Republican
ity, society there has its *grades*, and
one must expect to take his own proper

Or if *rank* be an obnoxious term—his
r *place*. Unequal relations, in closest
ct, are always unnatural and unhappy—
t is not in man to make them otherwise.
ght as well be understood beforehand, as
ght reasonably be presumed, that there is
iraculous charm in Republican institu-
to make minds *alike*, or to fit them to be
y for each other, which are constitution-
and by education and habit *unlike*. No
n can conveniently have many particular
ls and intimate associates; and it is not
natural, but best, that those who are
intimate should be equal—that they
d have common sympathies. He, there-
who aspires to a higher place in society
he is fit for, by going to America—who
ines that every body there will make obei-
e to him, or yield him the station, which
vn mistakes may lead him to claim, is natu-
destined to the chastening of experience.

It is, however, true of society in the United States, that *precedence* is not so much the award of adventitious rank and of birth, as in Europe; although these considerations are not without influence. Real intrinsic worth and practical talents for usefulness are most honoured there, and are rarely overlooked. He who possesses and acquires these excellencies, may find opportunities to demonstrate them, and is likely to be appreciated. And he who aspires to be respected and honoured by the public, must be content to earn his reputation by his virtues, by his industry, and by his persevering devotion to useful and honourable pursuits. And on this condition he will not fail to obtain any privileges of society, to which he is fairly entitled.

Religious privileges are as abundant, and the ordinances of Christianity, under all the forms of the leading Christian sects, are as well sustained in the older portions of the United States, as in any part of the Christian world, and on the best foundation; because they rest solely upon the virtue of the people —having no State patronage, except the pro-

tections of law for the rights of conscience, made equal to all. The first thorough experiment, since the days of Constantine, of resigning the maintenance of the ordinances and the orthodoxy of Christianity to the virtue and pious zeal of its advocates and friends, without enforcing it by State enactments upon the people, has been made in the United States, and made with triumphant success. For in no part of the Christian world does religion receive a more general, or more pure regard from the people; and in no part of the world have the means and the agencies of Christianity been more effectual in securing their legitimate sway over the popular mind. It is not unknown, even abroad, that Christianity, in the United States, has proved in a very extraordinary degree efficient, in the attainment of great and notable public reformations. In the Western and new settlements of the country, it is natural to suppose, the ordinances of Christianity are not so generally established, and religious privileges are more rare—although great pains are taken by the benevolent efforts of the Christian public

to supply this defect, and to maintain religious culture, as far as possible, in an equal march with the extension and progress of population. The itinerant preacher of the gospel goes out upon his horse, and endeavours to visit the remotest settlement and cabin of the wilderness. But those who emigrate to the new settlements, or who plunge into the forests, or plant themselves upon the distant rivers of the West, must expect that it will take time for the best and most desirable organization of Christian society. In the older towns and settlements of the East, places of public worship are abundant, and all the means of religion, enjoyed in any part of the world, are brought within every one's reach. In the cities, in the villages, and in the country, the Christian steeple and its lofty spire may be seen in every direction, pointing the way to heaven,—and the church-going bell invites the wanderer to the house and to the altars of God. The churches (for all places of public worship, in America, are called *churches*, and all ministers of religion, *clergymen*) are not so ancient in the United States; but they are

often magnificent without and splendid within, and not unfrequently more in taste, as it seems to me, than those I generally see on this side of the Atlantic. The public taste here is reluctant, perhaps commendably so, to emerge from the sombre glooms of antiquity in church architecture. It apes what is old, and often labours ineffectually to make a *new* thing old; to create an ugly feature, which was not an original stamp of the pattern, but is the effect of the wasting hand of time.

Schools and seminaries of education of every grade, for children and youth, and for every destination of life, from the infant school up to all the privileges of the University, are abundantly supplied in the older States of the Union, especially at the East and North. The people of the United States are allowed to have done more to secure the education of the common mass, than any other nation, and, no doubt, with justice. It is a fundamental and just political maxim—that a people must be enlightened to govern themselves. And the necessity of universal education has been *imposed* upon the people

of the United States, from the fact, that they have undertaken to support a popular Government. To neglect this would be the abandonment of their dearest and most cherished hopes. It is a principle of practical policy throughout the States—that the rich shall be taxed, as far as is necessary, to educate the children of the poor. The higher seminaries of learning in the middle grades, of which there is every variety, are supported by the patronage of those who can afford, and who desire to give their children a better education. Of Colleges and Universities, which are both virtually of one class in America, being chartered in the respective States in which they are found, for the purpose of conferring academical degrees, there are forty-six in all, scattered over the Union, most of them in the infancy of existence. The ordinary course of an industrious student, after he has commenced his academical education, to his final graduation for the use of either of the learned professions—law, medicine, or theology—is about ten years. As good and as thorough an education may be obtained at the schools

ıd Universities of the United States as at ıe same institutions on this side of the tlantic.

The emigrant from Great Britain, or from ıy of the States of Europe, to the United tates, will doubtless receive this *general ıpression:*—that all things in the latter coun- y, as created by man, are comparatively in ıe childhood of existence. He will find no chitectural antiquities. Commercial towns ıd cities are equally compact, but do not dinarily exhibit an equal degree of splen- ıur. Agriculture, except in the vicinity of rge towns, has not been carried to so great a gree of perfection—because the farmer, hav- g more land, can obtain a greater product ith a given amount of culture, by spreading s labour over a larger surface. Roads are ıt so good; though, in the older States, im- ovements of this and every other kind are ınstantly advancing. He who has been customed to the excellent roads, and who ıs seen the most cultivated parts of England, ould hardly know how to appreciate the odes and degrees of improvement in like

things in the United States. He must recollect, however, that in a new and wide country, where land is plenty and the population sparse, the most profitable product is not by the highest degree of improvement. It is only when a country is crowded with its population, that men are driven to make the most of every foot of land. The prairie farmer of Indiana and of Illinois has no other trouble but to plant his seed-corn and reap his harvest. Such a thing as the necessity and labour of *tillage* is hardly known to him. His cattle, and sheep, and hogs, and poultry run at large, and multiply and fatten without his care; and he has only to bring them up, and drive them to market, or pickle them for transportation. Ordinarily, however, and especially in the Eastern States, tillage and the care of cattle are more expensive. But still the labours of husbandry, and the expense of raising cattle and sheep, &c., in America, bear no comparison to the pains and labour devoted to the same objects in Europe. Every thing necessary for life is obtained at a cheaper rate, and of course the general and most ob-

vious appearances of the country exhibit less improvement. For example :—the people of a country, whose population averages *two hundred* to a square mile, must obviously work harder, and their improvements must be of a higher character, to gain a sustenance from the soil, than where the population is not more than *ten* to a mile,—allowing the soil in both cases to be equally good. This example, it may be understood, is assumed, merely for illustration.

The emigrant, who meditates a removal into the wilds of America, or into its new and more unsettled Territories, should calculate the loss, as well as the gain. With a given amount of money he may acquire more land, and ultimately he may expect to leave a larger estate to his children. But he should consider the sacrifices he is to make. He leaves behind him his Church and his pastor—schools, roads, and all the improvements and advantages of a cultivated country, and of a well-organized, and perhaps refined state of society;—and besides the time, which must necessarily elapse, before he can enjoy them again, he should recollect,

that he must bear his share of the trouble and expense of creating them. And the negative loss to himself and family, intellectually and morally, in the mean time, should also come into the reckoning. Can he well afford all this? Is the gain in expectancy tantamount to the sacrifice? And is his moral courage equal to the undertaking? He must recollect, that his destiny, in such an enterprise, is literally, the patience of labour—and his enjoyment, the pleasure of anticipation. If, after well weighing all these considerations, he can brave the disadvantages of the enterprise, his ambition will not unlikely be rewarded to his entire satisfaction. To a mind properly constituted and well adapted to such circumstances, there are a thousand cheering and animating considerations in the prospects of a new and rising country. The vast and endless susceptibilities of improvement, and the actual advances of every day—the sure reward of labour, and the increasing value of every species of property—and a common sympathy with hundreds and thousands of others, devoted to the same objects—sustain

the mind, and nourish it continually with the freshness of hope and the joy of anticipation. Especially to be identified with the interests and prospects of such a community, as that which is now organizing and spreading itself over the Valley of the Mississippi, is itself a powerful spring of hope and of enterprise. The mind is at once enlarged and ennobled, and becomes great, by the very contemplation of such a scene. It estimates and limits its own importance only by the importance of its circumstances and relations. Who can estimate the difference between the influence of those circumstances on the mind, where a man is for ever cut off from the hope of extending his relations and sphere of importance, whatever be his efforts,—and of those, in which he knows, that every single effort of laudable ambition will not only accumulate his personal wealth, but raise him to a higher sphere, and advance him to more honourable relations in society? And who again can estimate the difference between being a member of a community, which can only hope to maintain its present ground of relative importance, and of

one, whose prospects of growth are absolutely inappreciable, both for rapidity and extent? The latter are the animating prospects of him, who aspires to identify himself with the people of the Mississippi Valley, however remote and wild the retreat in that vast region, in which he chooses to set up his tent and fix his abode.

What has been called the Republican importance of *servants* in the United States, deserves, perhaps, a single remark, by way of advice to those emigrants from Europe, who have been accustomed to depend on the obsequious services and attentions of inferiors. American servants are reputed, and not, perhaps, without reason, to be very scrupulous in the observance of the scriptural maxim:—"Call no man master."

But, *mutato nomine*—consult the prejudice—and under different names I am not aware, from any experience or observation—(and I have certainly had some of the first, and no small opportunity for the second), I am not aware, that every and any convenient service which any persons can reasonably need, may

not be purchased in America. Only let him, who wishes to be served, be *kind* and *gracious* —as in all countries and in all circumstances he ought to be—and he need not sacrifice a single feeling which a reasonable man should desire to retain. He may then be served, in all that he may require, as respectfully, as cheerfully, and as thoroughly in America, as in any other country. But if Europeans going to America, or travelling there, will insist upon that obsequiousness and servility in servants, which may have been rendered to them in their own country; —if they can err so much, as to imagine, that superciliousness towards inferiors is a legitimate emanation of a proper self-respect, and a necessary protection of their own importance against invasion;—why, then, they must take the consequences. And those consequences will not unlikely be a perpetual annoyance—or the vexation of being served badly, if at all—at least of the perpetual change of servants. I do not believe there is a country in the world, where a reasonable and an accommodating temper may not get along well enough in matters of this

kind—and for this good reason, that human nature is the same all the world over—and that those, whose necessities oblige them to sell their personal services, will naturally try to please, not only for their own profit, but because themselves like to be pleased. Those persons, therefore, who have found occasion to complain of the Republican independence of American servants, have by the same word, or by the same dash of their pen, written the severest libel against themselves—and that is:—that they themselves have been the aggressors—that they have been guilty of the first impropriety. They had had the indiscretion to forget, that they had got into another country.

Society and *manners* in the United States have sometimes been complained of by transient residents, or flying travellers, from this side of the Atlantic. I have only to reply:—that *this* also is a libel against the complainants, and proves, either that their own want of merit had excluded them from good society, or that their own ill manners had provoked a treatment which they well deserved. For it

is evident to all the world, that the greatest portion of the people of the United States are in higher conditions of life than the greatest portion of any State in Europe. And the challenge may be extended yet farther: Select what is considered the highest and most cultivated class of society in any European community, and a greater portion of the community of the United States shall be found whose cultivation of mind and accomplishment of manners are not unequal. If, however, the adventitious show of a Court, of a titled nobility, and of enormous estates, is insisted on as an indispensable element of good society and of good manners, it must be confessed, the people of the United States have slender claims of this sort to assert. But if *mind* be the measure of the man, associated with simplicity and kindness of manners;—if independent wealth and well-provided mansions, and a generous hospitality, go to make up the pleasant things of life;—then America has at least some claims to good society and to good manners. I would willingly submit this question to the verdict of the exact impressions

and the honest convictions of those Europeans, who have visited America, and whose merits entitled them to the respect and hospitality of the American public. He must be an ungrateful man, indeed, who could forget the politeness he had received, and abuse the hospitality, the bounty and grace of which he had enjoyed. It may be and doubtless is true, that the *habitual occupation* of most of the citizens of the United States, in some avocations of business, or professional employment, and that of the highest conditions and of the most wealthy—may, in some instances, preclude them from that *amount* of devotion to strangers which they may perhaps expect. But every reasonable man can make allowance for this—and, if he is truly enlightened, he will admire, rather than reprobate such a state of society.

In a word—the emigrant from Europe to the United States should be *reasonable* and *chastened* in his expectations. He should remember, that he is going to *another* country —to a country in many respects *unlike* to what he has been accustomed;—unlike in its

physical appearances,—unequal, perhaps, in those improvements which age only can create; whose—Government and institutions of society are somewhat diverse and peculiar; —and where he will find and feel himself to be in novel and unwonted circumstances;—a country, indeed, of rising and hopeful prospects, but not exempting man from inconvenience, nor from the necessity of labour;—a country where Government and laws are as indispensable as in any other—and where prosperity is ordinarily the reward of virtue, and ruin the consequence of vice. And he who is honest and industrious in America may do well—well enough to satisfy any reasonable expectations. But he who is unwilling to be *doomed* to an honest life might as well stay away. Unfortunately for America, Europe has already furnished her with too many of this character.

CHAPTER XV.

The particular Classes of Persons to whom the United States hold out the strongest inducements for Emigration—And the best methods of executing the purpose.

It may be deemed quite unnecessary to say, that America holds out more encouragements to the farmer, or agriculturist, to the cultivator of the earth, than to any other class. It presents wide and yet untenanted regions of the richest, most productive soils. I say, *soils*—because they are of great variety, and adapted to every species of agricultural and pastoral pursuits. And, for these purposes, it is a country equally inviting to the poor and to the rich. To the *poor*—because, if he can have a little money at the end of his journey, he can enter immediately upon the possession and culture of a territory, greater or smaller, according to his means, which he may call his

own—of which he is the lord. Or, if he has no money, with industry he may soon earn it, and appropriate his gains to the object he has in view. It is not good, however, for those who are entirely destitute, to emigrate to America, simply *because* they are destitute. Nor is it kind to send them out, unprovided with suitable advice and protection. Their courage is liable to fail them, when they find themselves in a strange land, labouring under all the disadvantages of poverty—and the chances are, that they will not better their condition. They do not know how to manage — and are accustomed either to associate with the miserable dregs of large towns, or to sell their services on the public works, where the society is little better; and all their wages are ordinarily squandered in vice. There is no object towards which the bounty of an European Government, which is willing to part with its superabundant poor, could better be appropriated, than seeing them well established in the country to which they are advised to emigrate. And they ought to consider themselves morally bound to do it. It

is cruel—it is inhuman—it is a crying sin—first, to make their subjects poor, by a bad political economy, and then to throw them off from their hands into a worse condition, and perhaps to perish by their own improvidence. For, if they are incapable of taking care of themselves, it is not to be expected that America, or any other part of the world, will tax themselves to support the poor of a foreign nation.

And I cannot forbear in this place to observe and to suggest, that here is open one of the noblest fields for the display of the kindness of rich and wealthy emigrants from Europe to America—and an opportunity, which may be made to turn to their own profitable account, as well as to the advantage of those who are the objects of their benevolence. Let every wealthy emigrant, or an association of such men, collect the honest and industrious poor about them—let them set up a standard and beat for recruits on kind and generous terms;—and, when they have found enough for a little colony, let them take these families and these individuals under their protection and

uidance, and pass over the Atlantic, and enetrate into some of the vacant Territories f the West, and there plant themselves, with heir grateful and happy *proteges* around them. And if, in this way, they do not realize some f the pleasures of doing good, at the same ime that they are promoting their own inte- ests, it will only be because they have no enevolence. They may not only enlarge heir own estates, but they may secure the vealth and independence of the poor. If ssociations of this sort were sufficiently arge in the outset—(and it is evident they night be formed to any extent) all the ele- nents of a good and substantial community, with the means of intellectual and moral cul- ure, and not excepting the refinements and uxuries of the best conditions of society, night be transferred at once from the heart f an European State, into the wilderness f North America. Such an association night, and by all means ought to take along with them the ministry and ordinances of Christianity; for no community can flourish without them.

This plan has been executed to a considerable extent by emigrants from the Eastern portions of the United States to the West. And in this way the otherwise formidable disadvantages of the new settlements have been greatly relieved. In this way *society itself*, in its forms of complete organization, *migrates*. And it is evident, that there is no impracticability in this. And certainly it is wisest and best. Religion, literature, refinement, and all the best things of a well organized community, and all the means of sustaining them—an enlightened public opinion in constant and active operation, by the habitual interchange of the accustomed sympathies of the association—all travel on together, and take up their abode in the wilderness, without ever being obliged to feel, that it *is* a wilderness. After this manner the first Colonies of America were founded. So William Penn laid the foundation of the Colony and city of Philadelphia. And what a spectacle do those Colonies and those Cities now exhibit to the world! And there is yet room for ever so many Colonies, and for ever so

Cities, in the vast regions of the West
rth America—and with this advantage,
a wise and salutary Government is al-
established in thorough operation, where
e securities of property, of personal li-
and the rights of conscience are fully
ffectually guaranteed. Colonies of this
ption have not now to wait for genera-
as formerly, under a dark cloud of du-
prospects—but they may instantly rise
mportance, turn their energies to im-
ate account, and in a very short period
y both a physical and a moral gran-
to the world around them. For an il-
tion of this truth—look at the present
tion and prospects of the City of Cin-
ti, on the Ohio, and of many other
, and towns, and rising settlements,
lie scattered over the bosom of the
y of the Mississippi.

e Germans and other nations of the Eu-
n Continent seem to understand the ad-
ges of emigrating in *groups*, or small
ies by association, better than the En-
or the Americans themselves. And

they are now annually pouring these associated masses into the Mississippi Valley. I happened in the summer of 1830 to pass, in company with one of these Colonies of Germans, across Lake Erie in a steam-boat. The principal, or Chief, was a well-educated gentleman, of large estate, himself and family evidently accustomed to all the refinements of the best society in Germany. He had himself gone before, made his purchase of land in the State of Ohio, returned to Germany, disposed of his estates there, and was now on his way, with his family, and some scores of the native and hardy German peasantry, under his protection and guidance—himself the patriarch of the interesting and happy group, all looking to him, as their chief and father. Such an association did not leave their home—they carried it with them. There was no breaking up of families—no separation of parents and children. And, notwithstanding their long voyage across the Atlantic and up to this place, they seemed as happy on board of the steamer on the waters of the Lake, as if they had been sitting

by their own fire-sides in Germany. And I have no doubt, that they are happy still in their new abode, surrounded with cheering circumstances created by their own hands, and looking forward to the most cheering prospects. And this is doubtless one of the happiest modes of emigration. Let others of the rich and wealthy, if they wish to do good, go and do likewise. They may make the poor independent and happy, and themselves richer and wealthier still. While the older communities of Europe seem to have arrived at their *ne plus ultra* of advancement, until some unknown and yet dubious changes in their forms are effected—*there*, in the Mississippi Valley, these enterprising emigrants may identify and ally themselves and their posterity with a rising and rapidly extending community, which seems destined, in human view, to a career of unexampled prosperity and importance.

Akin to agricultural enterprise, although of minor and comparatively trivial importance in America, it may be proper here to mention, that persons accustomed and skilled in *horti-*

culture, may find abundant encouragement in the neighbourhood of large Cities and Commercial Towns of the United States. In the interior of the country horticulture is more a matter of taste, than of profit, in its highest perfection—and of course is not so much an object, except as people become independent and wealthy. European gardeners are ordinarily better than Americans—and in the vicinity of large towns may always find employment. But this is reckoned *small* business in America, and would rarely satisfy the aspirations of a mind, coveting the importance of a personal independence.

All the various arts of manufacture, which are too numerous to specify, are annually and daily coming into greater importance in the United States. And it is scarcely possible to mention any species of those arts, for which there is not a very ample and generous encouragement—both for those, who wish to be employed in the use of their own hands, and for those who have capital and skill to set up and superintend such establishments. European manufacturers are always preferred in

America, if they are honest and skilful, and they may expect a generous patronage. The greater perfection of these arts in Europe, as a general fact, give European emigrants, who are skilled in them, an advantage. With emigrants of this description, New England, or the Eastern States, claim the first attention—and the middle and Western States also are constantly presenting additional encouragements. The necessary and best information on these topics will be found upon the premises—that is, after the emigrants have arrived in the United States, if they can afford to look round, and visit different places —which is always desirable, in order to make the most advantageous selection.

Mechanics, of every description, and all persons skilled in the useful arts, have a reasonable share of encouragement in the cities, towns, and over the wide country of the United States. The *Fine Arts* are to a considerable extent appreciated, although they do not receive so much patronage in America, as in Europe. It is a sufficient apology—that the people there have not so much time

and wealth to devote to them. The country is too young, and the growth of society too immature, to have developed the highest attainments in those arts, which have never flourished but in the oldest communities. America, however, presents one of the finest openings, in the history of man, for the exercise of these talents, and for the formation of this character.

Those who have capital to invest in trade and commerce, and who wish to devote themselves to these objects, in any of their branches, have the wide country, with all its towns and cities before them. But they should also be apprised, that all the centres of active commerce, and all places of profitable trade, are always crowded with competitors. And success in such business in every market must of course depend upon certain adventitious advantages, which no writer on this part of the economy of human life, can either prescribe, or predict, or secure to those, who choose to engage in it. It is a sort of lottery, always having more blanks than prizes. And there are few large commercial towns in the world,

where the Courts of Bankruptcy do not record more names, than do the funded securities of those who have acquired independent wealth by trade.

Those, if there be any, who might wish to retire to the United States to live upon the income of their inherited, or acquired estates, may have a great choice in the numerous banking and other monied institutions of the country, for the safe and profitable investment of their funds. There is probably no other country where the investment of funds is equally safe, or more productive, than in the United States. The proof of this lies in the fact, that the enlightened capitalists of Europe are always eager to embrace opportunities for the investment of money in the American funds. On this subject there can reasonably be no embarrassment, and no hesitation, for want of safe investment. And those, who have money, can of course choose their residence, in town or country, and enjoy all the advantages of society, and every luxury of life, that can be found in Europe.

Of the *learned professions*—of law, medicine, and theology. I could not honestly say, all things considered, that there are strong motives to emigration from Great Britain to America, for either of these classes. Emigration from the continent of Europe to America, for the practice of these professions, is of course ordinarily out of the question, on account of a different native tongue. The common law of the United States is indeed substantially the same as the common law of the British Empire. And the codes of Statutes are also as similar as local circumstances, and the discrepancy in the nature of the institutions of the Government, would allow. The *genius* of American a English law is *one*. But, after all, he who has got into the practice of law in England, with the prospect of rising through the grades of his profession, I should imagine, would find slender motives, except in extraordinary circumstances, for a transfer of his professional relations and practice to the United States. This profession there is already crowded and overrun by native aspirants.

But those gentlemen need no information from me.

The *medical* profession in popular language, in America, comprehends *surgery*—the *entire* art of treating the animal economy of man for its health and preservation, under all the accidents to which it is liable. The profession itself of course recognises the same distinctions, that exist in England, and these distinctions are ordinarily maintained in the cities and larger towns. But, for country and general practice in the United States, medicine and surgery are both united, for the reason, that there is not ordinarily practice enough to sustain them separately. I mention this merely to show the qualifications, that would be necessary for the use of this profession in the United States. And if it is expected of me to give an opinion, whether there are encouragements for the emigration of physicians and surgeons from England to America, I do not honestly think, they are very inviting. If they are not very skilful, there are enough of such already; or, if they *are* skilful, they will still meet in every part of the country a host of

competitors. The United States, especially all th large towns and principal villages, swarm with *lawyers* and *doctors*. Still, however, a man of professional excellence and of character, may find a place, and a share of patronage.

And as for the *ministers of religion*, it is not so necessary, that they should be able to demonstrate an apostolical descent, through a legitimate *Episcopal* line, as that they should possess, and evince to the public, a truly apostolic *spirit*—if they would prosper in the United States of America. And having obtained public favour, by the proof of their Christian virtues and ministerial qualifications, they must be contented with a moderate competency and the kind affections of the people, whom they serve. For the people of the United States, although respectful and affectionate towards a pure and worthy ministry—as much so probably as any Christian community, have yet by some means inherited from their fathers such a jealous watchfulness over their spiritual guides—have from some quarter received such a deep rooted conviction, that

ıey is the *bane* of a Christian ministry;—
: so far as themselves are concerned, they
ɜ good care that their ministers shall never
ome rich. And to their credit it must also
ıaid, as equally true, that so long and so
as the ministers of religion are pure and
hful, neither they, nor their families, are
r allowed to suffer the inconveniences of
ıt. The people are always wil ling that
ir ministers should live even better than
nselves, taking the middle ranks of life as
andard. But they do not like to see them
ıg in splendour.

t is matter of fact, as might be presumed,
t the rapid increase of population in the
ited States has created the urgent necessity
ı corresponding increase of the ministers of
gion. And as worldly motives do not
ırate to crowd this profession, as those of
' and medicine, the present and prospective
ıts of the people, as to the offices of the
ristian ministry, throughout the country,
re especially for the great Valley of the
ɜst, have been and still are a subject of

deep solicitude among those, who know (as every body ought to know and feel) that the adequate maintenance of Christian ordinances, and consequently of a Christian morality, is the only security for private and public virtue, and for the permanency of such a government as that of the United States. The Mississippi Valley is seen to be rapidly filling up with a population, which to a great extent is unprovided with any stated ministrations of the Gospel. And as far as there is any present apparent dubiousness, as to the future fate of that growing community, it arises from this alarming circumstance. I cannot, however, honestly think, that the ministers of religion, educated in Great Britain, and with all the habits and feelings which must be the result of their former relations in society and modes of life, are well fitted to enter upon such a peculiar and self-denying field of labour, as the Valley of the Mississippi. Not that I would detract from their virtue. But, if they have families, those families must be provided for. And it must be evident, that none, but

the young and enterprising, and those who are little or not at all encumbered with families, can enter upon such a field most advantageously and most efficiently. That ground, apparently, can be cultivated only by native ministers of the United States, who know how to appreciate such circumstances, and who can more easily accommodate themselves to the necessities of such a condition. And the attention of the Christian world in America is now particularly directed towards this object.

As a general truth, it may be said:—There is much room and great demand, in the United States, for the labours of a Christian ministry, of all the principal Protestant denominations. But if any of this profession in Great Britain meditate a removal to that country for *good livings*, it is no more than fair to inform them that *good livings* for ministers of the Gospel in the United States, are rare endowments, and bestowed only upon men of superior talents. Or if they indulge this purpose *indefinitely* yet *practically*, for a better worldly maintenance, they should think *twice* before they

have resolved to go. And one of the inqui
proper to be made is this, Whether the sa
reasons, which make their support slen
and inadequate *here*, would not be likely
subject them to the same disadvanta
there.

To all ministers of the Gospel, who thinl
emigrating to America, it may be said :—T
the Missionary staff and coat, and be cont
to work on earth for a reward in heaven.

CHAPTER XVI.

The value of Money in the United States, and the facilities of acquiring wealth.

One of the best standards of the value of money in any country, is perhaps the ascertainment of the nominal expense of living in a given style, or the ordinary expense of a given amount of those necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life, which are most in common use. Another rule is:—the value of money is to be reckoned inversely, as the price of labour and the profits of trade. The former rule, however, is more infallible than the last. The price of labour and the profits of trade are known to be comparatively great, in the United States;—and yet it does not follow, that the value of money is proportionably diminished, for all the purposes of life. It is the controlling and irresistible influence of enormous estates, and of the stupendous com-

mercial, monied, manufacturing, and trade monopolies, together with taxation in direct forms—which keeps down the price of labour and curtails the profits of trade in Great Britain, and in other States of Europe. In such circumstances, neither labour nor trade is in a free and open market. And so long as they remain under such constraint, neither the price of the former, nor the profits of the latter, are any sure criterion of the general value of money. It is only where a field is always open to the labourer, in which he can use his physical powers for himself *immediately*, without running any risk in declining to sell the use of them to an employer,—that he can be sure to command a fair price for his labour. It is only when trade and commerce are exempt from the oppressive burdens of monopoly, that they can breathe freely, and operate equally to all. And such is the relative condition of labour and of trade in the United States. The labourer is not dependent on his employer—he does not serve for his bread *simply*, but for a reasonable *profit*—that himself may ultimately be possessed of

an estate. The ocean and the world are equally open to all, who desire to engage in commerce and trade. And as to taxation, it is a mere nothing. An equal competition in every species of business, and in every pursuit of life, is a radical and controlling principle in the economy of American society. And hence, although the value of money for some of the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life, is less in America than in Europe—the price of labour and the profits of trade, and of every species of business, are more than proportionably greater. The facilities of independence and wealth are brought within the reach of every honest, industrious, and clever man. No man in America is doomed by the necessity of his circumstances to die in the same condition, in which he was born. But he may rise, and spread out himself—he may become rich, and important, and great, if he has wit and virtue, in spite of any body, and of every body. There are no monopolies there to confine the currents of wealth to a favoured few—no legal impediments, or disabilities, in the way of public and professional honours and emolu-

ments, that they should not be equally open to all the meritorious.

For the convenience of society, money is not valuable in proportion as it is precious, and difficult to be got—but in proportion as it is plentiful, and in the power of all. As it is always a conventional representative of property, and at certain specific rates for every kind, determined by the market, the more free and common its circulation—in other words, the more *plentiful*—the better for the community. And although it is *technically*, or commercially less valuable on that account, it is *really* more valuable for general and public convenience. And in the sense of being plentiful, and within the reach of all the industrious and frugal, and thus becoming the representative of any species of property, for the possession of which the owners of money may choose to appropriate it—as also for the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life—money may be said to possess the highest value in the United States. That, however, which serves general and public convenience, may operate unfavourably in individual cases.

The interests of the great bulk of every community are always promoted by the plentifulness and free circulation of money. But as every species of property, of which money is the representative, and all articles of consumption, bear a higher nominal value by such a cause, the income of any given amount of funded investments and the value of fixed salaries are always less. Of course all salaried men in the United States, who have no other means of subsistence, and whose salaries have been meted out for a *bare* subsistence,—such, for example, as the ministers of religion —are among the poorest of the land, so far as the means of acquiring wealth are concerned. The more plentiful money may be, and the greater the general prosperity of the community, unless salaries are raised in proportion, the greater the difficulties of living, with all who are solely dependent on a fixed salary. The reason of this is obvious, most of the commodities necessary to life and comfort command a higher price.

As a general truth:—The facilities of acquiring property and amassing wealth, open to

all, in the United States, are immense, and almost endlessly diversified. Every virtuous, industrious man, in whatever condition of life, feels the springs of ambition challenging his enterprise, by the prospects opened before him. He is never met by that blighting and appalling influence on his hopes:—that whatever be his merits, and however great his efforts, he is yet doomed to remain and die in the same condition, and to bequeath to his children, and they again to theirs, the inheritance of his own poverty and dependence.

But it may perhaps be thought that these general remarks do not meet the inquiries, which the emigrant wishes to see answered. He wants, perhaps, the *prices current* of the entire American market, and in addition to this, house rent, taxes, &c. &c. He wants to know the expenses of furnishing his house, his table, his wardrobe—feeding, clothing, and maintaining a family. Now a reasonable man should know, that it is impossible to do this, except in *general*—as the views and habits of people differ so essentially, as to what they deem necessary; as also their places of desti-

nation, their specific occupations, and means are so various. If a man were going to America with a family, or without, to live upon his money (which is not perhaps likely often to be the case), he can easily spend as much money there as would be convenient for his purposes in England, or on the Continent. But to maintain a given style of living, he could doubtless do with less money in America. It is impossible to anticipate the views of different individuals of this description. As in the principal cities of Europe there is a wide range in the expenses of domestic establishments, so in the principal cities of the United States. But there is not so much extravagance in the latter. It does not require so much to maintain what is called *respectability*. And the notion of respectability itself is also very indefinite, and so much the creature of circumstance and place, that in different minds, it may be almost as wide apart as the poles. But it may fairly be supposed, that emigrants ordinarily are under the necessity of economy —that they go out to *make* a fortune, rather than to *live* upon it.

To give examples:—For a single man it will cost twice as much to live in London, allowing himself equal conveniences and comforts, as in the cities of New York and Boston. In the latter cities his wardrobe would cost him more, but his board and lodging, and numerous et ceteras, will be less. The same remark may be applied to the necessary expenses of a family in New York, compared with London. Travelling in America, if a man selects the best conveyances and lodges at the best hotels, is as expensive as in England—and more so than the Continent. But if a man chooses, or if his necessities compel him, he may live cheap, and travel cheap, in America—for a very trifle—but he cannot have the same conveniences and comforts. He may retire into any part of the country, either as a single man or with a family, and in the practice of a rigid economy he may get along with a very little money—his bills of expense of course being graduated by the number of persons he may have to provide for.

But all this does not settle the great question. An emigrant from Europe to Americ

ordinarily goes out to better his condition in life—and he goes on some specific enterprise —as a merchant, or tradesman, or mechanic, or artist, or manufacturer, or farmer, or whatever may be his occupation. And it does not matter whether this thing costs more, or that thing less, in America, than in the country he has left behind—provided he can find a place and a business, where his income, or the gradual and sure accretion to his worldly estate, shall make these minor questions of trifling importance. It is of little consequence to him whether he pays more or less for a piece of cloth, for his bread stuff, for his groceries, for whatever is necessary to life, and for the maintenance of himself and family, if all this aggregate expenditure is only a reasonable and minor fraction of his growing wealth. And, if it were possible for me to give him the *prices current* of the entire American market for every city, and every village, and district of the country, it would only multiply and extend these pages without the least benefit. It would be no sort of sure criterion, by which to determine the advantages, or dis-

advantages of going to America. The question to be settled, is not the comparative value of a given amount of money in Europe and America, as appropriated for the purchase of any given necessaries and comforts of life. But the question is rather: Is there a richer, broader, and more open field of *wealth* in America, for those who have need of special exertions to acquire property, than in the older countries of Europe, to reward the enterprise of the industrious? Can a man reasonably expect, after meeting the ordinary expenses of life, by frugality and perseverance to build up a fortune for himself and his children? And I shall hope, that all the information I have attempted to communicate in this volume, may furnish a satisfactory answer to this inquiry. *Some rates of wages and market prices may be found in the Appendix.*

Whatever may be the specific destination and occupation of the emigrant, it will be obvious, that his more immediate success will better be secured, *first*, by his excellencies of character, properly certified in his letters, and well sustained in his person; and *next*, if

possible, by carrying along with him funds sufficient for his first establishment. If he be destitute, he must work out and earn his way, by patience and perseverance, through the disadvantages of his necessities.

CHAPTER XVII.

The best way of getting to the United States and to different parts of them—Some General Estimates of the Expenses, with Advice as to the species of Property it may be well to take along.

As to the species of property, which it may be well for emigrants to take into the United States, it may be observed, that all personal and family luggage, to an amount that may be supposed reasonable for each individual will be admitted into the ports of the United States *free of duty*. Trunks, however, will be subject to the inspection of Custom House Officers, in order to ascertain whether there are any goods in them liable for duty by the regulations of the Commercial Tariff of the country. But this examination is not very particular, where there are no marks of suspicion of an attempt to evade the Tariff—an

a generous amount of luggage will always be permitted to pass, in the possession of emigrants.

All *tools* and *implements* of labour and of art, which an emigrant may wish to take along with him, are admitted *free*. And this regulation is commonly allowed to include the private libraries of professional men. It will be a matter of economy to carry a good supply of wearing apparel, as all goods of this kind, cotton excepted, are cheaper in Europe than in America. Household furniture had better generally be disposed of before emigration, as it is not only subject to duty, but inconvenient and expensive for transportation—especially such articles as are cumbrous. If, however, the sacrifice of a sale is likely to be very great on articles deemed precious, the amount of duty upon them may be ascertained at any of the American Consular Offices, which are found in all the principal ports of Great Britain and Europe. If, moreover, emigrants may have reason for taking along with them any species of goods called merchandize, of whatever

nature, they can easily ascertain the duty upon them, as exacted in the ports of the United States, at the offices above-named. As a general rule, unless emigrants are engaged in trade, the less of goods and the less of merchandize they take, the better. Let all their property, as far as possible, be in ready money—especially, if they are destined to the interior, or to the Mississippi Valley.

And money should be in the form of *bills of exchange*, rather than gold or silver—as specie is more liable to be lost. These bills may be purchased with *triplicates* at any of the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the large commercial cities of Europe. And emigrants should contrive to transmit the separate copies of their bills of exchange, by different ships. Or better still —to leave one behind, to take one in their own packet, and send the third by another ship—so that if any accident happens to one or even to two, the third can hardly be lost. Money conveyed across the ocean in this way is scarcely ever known to disappoint the rightful holder. For convenience, the bills should

be drawn on the port, to which the emigrant is about to sail, and then he can realize his money as soon as he lands. As the bill is made payable to his order, nothing but forgery can cause it to be paid to another hand.

For any part of the United States ordinarily, the emigrant should embark for the city of New York. If he has resolved to settle in New England, he may go directly to Boston, if he chooses—if he can more conveniently find a ship going to that port. For the State of Pennsylvania, he might as well embark to Philadelphia. For any of the Southern States, to the most convenient Southern port. He may embark to New Orleans for any part of the Mississippi Valley—but the voyage is longer—and if it be in the summer season, the climate, through which he will be obliged to pass, will be hazardous to health. He may cross the country from New York to any part of the Valley with the greatest ease and safety. Indeed, unless there are special reasons for going by the way of New Orleans, all emigrants to the Valley of the Mississippi, had better go by the way of New York. The city

of New York is connected with every part c the country, by great facilities for the con veyance of passengers and goods.

From New York to the Valley, there ar two principal routes:—one by the Erie Canal through the State of New York, and acros Lake Erie by steam-boats; the other, by th way of Philadelphia, across the State of Penn sylvania to Pittsburgh, the whole line of whicl will soon be opened with an uninterrupte connexion of canal and rail-way. Or if an choose to go as far South, as Baltimore an the City of Washington, they may find a thir route to the Valley—all of them nearly equa in expense, to those who wish to select th best and most rapid conveyances. The dis tance from New York to Cincinnati, which i in the heart of the Valley, is a little less thar 900 miles, by the ordinary routes, and may be gone over easily in a week—the expence to each individual, with his luggage, and by the most speedy conveyances, being from seven to eight pounds. But for those, who have families, or who may wish to travel at the least expense, they may go by the way of

the Erie and Ohio Canals, from New York to Cincinnati, at much less than half this expense for each individual. The cheap way, of course, takes a longer time by at least one week—ordinarily more. As a general rule for the expenses of travelling over the principal and most frequented thoroughfares in the United States, including the fare and the table, the best and most rapid conveyances by stage-coach will average probably about one pound per hundred miles. The best steam-packets, with the best accommodations and the best table, ten shillings per hundred miles; the best canal packets, running 100 miles per day, fifteen shillings for this distance, including the table. For all the inland navigation by the rivers and canals, there are always cheap fares for *half*, and *one-third* of the best. This estimate of the expenses of travelling is supposed accurate enough for all the purposes of the emigrant—as he will not necessarily have occasion to travel over the ground to his place of destination but once—and by this he may calculate very nearly what funds he may need for

such purpose. At every point of taking passage, in whatever conveyance, if there is much competition, he should make thorough inquiries, and guard himself against impositions.

For a passage across the Atlantic, the regular New York packets, which sail from London every two weeks, and from Liverpool every week, are always the best ships, and make the quickest and safest voyages. Those who can afford to take a birth in the cabin, will always find them furnished in the most splendid style, and the tables burdened with every delicacy and luxury. For all these accommodations, including the table and wines, they must pay thirty-five pounds. For a passage in the steerage of a New York packet, finding their own provisions, they must pay six pounds. There are numerous other ships, as is well known, constantly sailing to the port of New York—that emigrants may suit themselves, and make their own arrangements with the captain with whom they negociate. And although an ordinary passage to New York, in the best sailing-packets, is thirty

days, it would be prudent for those, who provide for themselves, to calculate for all the delays of contrary winds, which sometimes extend a passage to two months. Indeed, it would not be unwise to lay in provisions for even three months, as the overplus will not be lost. Let all emigrants be well advised by those, who have had experience, as to the kind and amount of stores, which may be necessary for their comfort in an ocean voyage.

General Advice.

It is proper, perhaps, for the Author, in closing this book, which is addressed to persons who meditate emigration from Europe to America, for their information and guidance, being himself an American, to drop a few hints of a moral character and bearing.

And, first, he would earnestly advise all persons, who think of going to America, to eject thoroughly from their minds and hearts all *romantic* expectations. The motives, which induce emigration to America, are various with different individuals—but in all, there are

strong tendencies to the indulgence of extravagant hopes. Some, who have felt oppressed with the unequal conditions of European society, and who, perhaps, have been dissatisfied with the Government of their native country, go to the United States, under the impression, that what is called Republican liberty and equality will elevate them at once to rank and importance—or to a common level and fellowship with the best men in the community. And some, perhaps, imagine, that Republican liberty is—that every man may do as he pleases—in other words, that it is licentiousness. It is due to all such persons, and to American society, that they should be informed—that law is as necessary in the United States, as in any other country, and that it is emphatically the guardian of right;—and that every citizen must be contented with that place in society, which his personal merits and qualifications naturally award to him. If a man is not willing to be an honest and sober member of community on these terms, and if he is not resolved to consecrate his energies to some useful and

honourable pursuit, such as he is fit for, he can neither be welcomed in the United States, nor can he have any warrant, that his condition there will be comfortable to himself. All such characters may better conceal themselves in the dark retreats of a dense and crowded population of an European city. Let them by all means stay where their unlawful desires have been begotten. They will only throw themselves into the light of day, and the sooner meet with their deserved doom, by going to America.

Some expect, by going to America, to live without care and without labour—that riches will come pouring into their lap and be forced upon them, without any pains of their own. But the primitive infliction for human apostacy :—" In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread "—is not so easily avoided. Until the garden of Eden, with all its innocence and virtue, can be recovered, exemption from this curse must not be expected. America is a good country—good enough to satisfy any reasonable expectations—but it is

not a Paradise. American society has a good degree of simplicity and purity. But it want no importation of worse materials. Patien industry is the source of all its prosperity and virtue the crowning glory of the com munity. And he who is not willing to b sober and industrious must not expect t rise,—he is doomed to *sink* in the Unite States.

It has before been intimated in this volume that proper testimonials of good character ar of no small importance to those, who go t America with the expectation of being in stalled in the confidence and affections of th American public. Too many have emigrate from Europe *lame* in this particular, and th citizens of the United States have been taugh by painful experience, that it is safest to re pose confidence in those foreigners, who bein worthy, have also been prudent enough t bring along with them satisfactory credential of their respectability and worth in the com munities, from which they have come.

Those, who do not respect the Christia

religion, in its own proper garb, and in the legitimate administration of its ordinances, will be little welcome, and find little sympathy in the United States. Christianity there has found its own proper basis in the respect and affections of the respectable portion of the community—and the enemy of religion is deemed alike the enemy of the country, and will in vain assert his claims to respect and confidence, so long as such is known to be his character. And the Christian religion is every day acquiring a stronger hold on the mind of the American public;—and he who does not like such an atmosphere may be warned before-hand to keep away. He will not be esteemed an acquisition to American society.

In a word—he, who loves liberty without licentiousness—who indulges reasonable and chastened expectations—who is as willing to be industrious, as he is to be rich—whose virtue is equal to his desire of respectability —and who is resolved to maintain a good conscience in the sight of God, as well as of man—such a person, from whatever part of

the world, would be welcomed in the Un
States,—and would be likely to prosper
be happy there. And so far as the Au
is concerned, he can neither desire, nor
commend any others to go.

APPENDIX.*

Taxes in the United States.

The General Government imposes no *direct* taxes. Its revenue from *imposts* on articles of commerce and trade, and from various other sources, has not only supported the Government, but during the present year will have liquidated entirely the national debt, contracted by the Revolutionary war, and the war of 1811—14. To what purposes the Government will appropriate the surplus Revenue, after the national debt is paid off, is not yet decided; probably to internal improvements.

Neither are the *State* Governments very often obliged to impose direct taxes. The only taxes of this description, to which the citizens of the United States are subject, are for such municipal purposes,

* For farther information respecting the British Colonies of North America, referred to at the end of Chapter II, see page 209.

as the majority of the people composing the incorporations of counties, townships, villages, and cities, agree to impose upon themselves for their own public and domestic improvements—such as building roads, bridges, public edifices of various descriptions, &c. &c.—the sum of which is ordinarily very light and trivial. And in these improvements every one feels an interest and reaps an advantage, as much as in the improvements of his own estate. In many instances the Municipal authorities are possessed of funds, or are able to create them, by the use of public privileges, so as to exempt the citizens from all taxes whatever. Taxes, indeed, are never felt to be a burden by a reasonable man.

Advice to those, who wish to purchase Land, or Farms.

There are always improved plantations and farms in the market, in every State and in every settled part of the Union, from the changes which are constantly taking place in society by the deaths of proprietors, or by the motives which some find to remove from one place to another. And he who chooses to purchase an improved farm, or plantation, must of course pay for the fair value of the improvements, buildings, &c.—and also for the adventitious value of its vicinity to market, to large towns, and for other relative considerations, which

vary so much in different places and circumstances, that it is impossible to specify the price, abstracted from such considerations.

If an emigrant wishes to settle in an older and well-organized community, and has money to purchase an improved farm, larger, or smaller;—and if he has not decided in what particular State, or district of a State, he will take his position,—let him provide transient accommodations for his family, if he has one, and get upon a horse, and ride over the land, in its length and breadth, if he chooses, and survey the country to his satisfaction. Let him pass over different States and Territories, and the almost endless variety of choice, that will be presented, will abundantly reward him for all his pains and expense. If he spends three, or six months, or a year, and travels thousands of miles, he may be a gainer by it—especially, if he has a few hundred pounds to invest in such property. He had better not be too hasty, nor listen to the first casual adviser, that may happen to come in his way. The new establishment of a family, in a new country, for the future generations of one's posterity, is an important step;—and in such a country as the United States, there is a wide field of choice, a thousand circumstances to be considered, and sufficient motives for an extensive and thorough inspection.

If an emigrant wishes to purchase wild, or unimproved lands, in the Western Country, he may find public offices established for the purpose, in all the States and Territories, where such lands are in the market. And as has been before remarked, it is generally best to purchase of the General Government, whose *minimum* and uniform price for wild land is *one dollar* and *twenty cents*,—about *one crown* per acre. The public lands are surveyed at the expense of Government, and laid out into districts, called *townships*, of six miles square, containing 36 square miles. These townships are divided into *sections* of 640 acres—*quarter-sections* of 160 acres —and half-*quarter sections* of 80 acres—to accommodate those, who wish to purchase more or less. *Twenty pounds* will purchase 80 acres—and *one hundred and sixty pounds* will purchase 640 acres—and so on. There are 150 millions of acres of public lands in the Mississippi Valley already surveyed and laid out, and unsold—80 millions of which are in the market, and presenting the greatest variety of choice. Let the emigrant, who proposes to purchase wild land, if he can afford it, ride on horse back over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the Michigan Territory, and make an actual survey of the different districts—and thus select his place of habitation.

Or if he chooses to purchase a farm, partially im-

proved, in the Western States, he may find them at all prices, from *ten shillings* per acre up to *five pounds*, according to the relative situation and the value of the improvements, buildings, &c. And for such a choice, let him ride far, and make extensive observations, and thorough inquiry. There is nothing lost, and much may be gained, by taking time to *look* and *consider*.

Many and most advantageous purchases of unimproved land, or of farms partially improved, may be made in the Western Counties of the State of New York. Indeed, every species of fixed property may always be found in the market, in almost any part of the United States, advantageous to him, who may have occasion to purchase.

The Value of Labour and General Expenses of Living in the United States.

There are no questions, more difficult to answer, than those which regard the price of labour and of living in a foreign country. A specific, market value set upon these commodities, in all their varieties of form and substance, as fixed by the money currency on the premises, can never convey to persons in another country the relative and *real* value of these things. As I have elsewhere remarked, except for persons, who have a certain and fixed income, the prices of labour and of the necessaries

of life, whether they are nominally a little more or a little less, are not very material. Every thing depends upon the chances of *profit*, by labour, or by whatever business one undertakes. If a man disburses £5 a week for his food, lodging, clothing, and other needful comforts, and receives for his services £15, he can lay up £10. And this is the only comparison, by which the profits of an industrious application to any kind of business, in any country, can be fairly estimated. The great question is—whether a man has a reasonable prospect of adding to his worldly estate by industry and economy? And if he can do this, and do it satisfactorily to himself, it is no matter what it costs him to live—*so long* as the profits of his business are proportionably great.

As these inquiries, however, are always made, and as they are considered of some importance, I will endeavour to anticipate a few of such as have not before come under consideration. The *market prices*, which will be found in the additional information concerning the *Canadas*, at the close of this Appendix, may be considered as a sufficient guide in those items, for all general purposes of inquiry respecting the same things, in the Northern and Western States of the *Union*. There cannot be an exact agreement—neither is there a very wide difference. The market prices of labour and of the

necessaries of life are constantly fluctuating to some extent, in the same places of every country, and they differ somewhat in different districts, according to their vicinity to, or remoteness from the great marts of trade and commerce.

Nearly all articles of clothing are more expensive in America than in England—as much generally, perhaps, as by *one fourth*. But take *all* the expenses of living, in equal circumstances, or for the purchase of equal conveniences and enjoyments, they are by very much less. Labour is of higher value in America—and the profits of almost every kind of business are more secure, and ordinarily by very much greater.

The wages of common labourers in the United States range from £2 to £4 per month, according to the part of the country in which he is employed, and the kind of labour to which he is devoted—board and lodging being found by the employer;—and a labourer may always lay up *three-fourths* of his wages, after clothing himself, and meeting incidental expenses. The wages of mechanics, according as they work in town or country, and according to the kind of their art, range from £3 to £10 per month;—and they too, with good economy, may save an equal proportion, after defraying all their necessary expenses. There is no kind of labour, or service, commonly needed, which may not yield to

him, who is employed, a saving of somewhat more than a moiety of his wages—often *four-fifths*, and sometimes more. And as to those, who go into speculations and trades, of which themselves are masters and superintendants, there is no calculating for them. They may become rich, if they are industrious and frugal;—or poor, if they are heedless and prodigal.

The common conveniences, necessaries, and comforts of life, of the same kind and to an equal amount, are generally purchased for much less money in America than in England—especially all such as are of domestic growth and manufacture. House-rent is generally much cheaper, other things being equal—as also all bread stuffs, and meat,—and all provisions for the table, except imported articles, some of which are more expensive, and some less, according to the duties imposed in either country.

Additional information concerning the Canadas.

It appears from official information, issued from the Colonial Office, London, as late as February of this year (1832), that the bounties, or premiums, heretofore held out to emigrants for Canada, are withdrawn;—that the public lands in market are subject to competition, but selling from 4*s.* to 15*s.* per acre, according to their relative value;—and

that responsible government agents will be found in both the Canadas, to advise and assist emigrants on their arrival, in accomplishing their objects of settlement. Arrangements have also been made with Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Lombard Street, London, for the accommodation of emigrants to Canada, by giving them drafts on the Montreal bank, and thus saving them the risk of carrying their funds in specie. See the small pamphlet, published by Authority, *price twopence*, containing information on this subject. The price of passage for each individual from London to Quebec is £6 with provisions, and £3 without—children half-price. From Liverpool, Grenock, and the principal ports of Ireland, the price of passage is about one third less, and in some instances lower still. Those, who supply their own provisions for Quebec, should calculate on a voyage of at least fifty days—and more safe for seventy-five days. To prevent imposition, it is recommended to all emigrants to negociate their passages with respectable houses in the principal ports. They should also be provided with money to pass through Lower to Upper Canada, which is about the same as the expense of the voyage on ship-board; and also, if possible, with enough to purchase their land, and make a settlement. Lower Canada, ordinarily, will not be found a pleasant place for emigrants from Great

Britain and Ireland, as the population is principa French. Let them by all means pass direc through to the Upper Province—if they have special reasons for stopping short.

Rates of Wages and Market Prices in Lower Canad for 1831.

	s.	
Wheat, per bushel	4	
Rye, do.	3	
Maize do.	2	
Oats do.	1	
Wages of labourers, per day . . .	2	
Ship builders, carpenters, joiners, coopers, masons, and tailors, per day . . .	5	

For Upper Canada.—The following table exhib the *lowest* and the *highest* price, which the seve articles therein named bore, in 1831, in the distri of Niagara:—

	Lowest.			Highest.		
	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wheat.....per bushel	0	3	9	0	5	0
Maize..... „ „	0	2	6	0	2	6
Oats..... „ „	0	1	3	0	1	6
Barley..... „ „	0	2	6		2	6
Potatoes..... per cwt.	0	1	3	0	2	6
Butter (fresh) per lb.	0	0	7½	0	0	7

	Lowest.			Highest.		
Butter (salt)... „ „	0	0	6½	0	0	7½
Cheese..... „ „	0	0	4	0	0	6
Eggs..... per dozen	0	0	6	0	1	6
Ducks..... per pair	0	1	3	0	3	0
Fowls..... „ „	0	1	3	0	1	6
Geese..... „ „	0	3	9	0	3	9
Turkeys..... „ „	0	5	0	0	7	6
Hay..... per ton	1	15	0	2	10	0
Straw..... per load	0	5	0	0	5	0
Bread.....per 4lb. loaf	0	0	7	0	0	8
MEAT, per lb.						
Beef.....	0	0	2	0	0	3½
Mutton.....	0	0	2	0	0	3½
Pork.....	0	0	3½	0	0	3½
Veal.....	0	0	2½	0	0	3½
FLOUR, per 100lbs.						
Fine.....	0	12	6	0	15	0
Seconds.....	0	12	6	0	15	0

It appears, that the wages of labourers in Upper Canada, are from £27 to £39 per year;—from £1 10*s.* to £3 10*s.* per month;—from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* per day;—board and lodging, in all these rates, being found by the employer. The wages of mechanics range from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per day.

THE END

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